The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5575. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fresh and Formidable Uprisings of Carlists in Spain.

The Reserves to be Called Out by the Government.

Additional Reforms to be Granted by Napoleon.

Terribly Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

The Loss Reported to be Eleven Million Dollars.

SPAIN.

Activity Among the Carlists—The Movement Serious—Reserves to be Called Out.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

It is asserted to-day that the Government will shortly call out the reserves. It is reported that formidable uprisings of Carlists have occurred at Tortosa and Tervel. Several bands of Carlists in different parts of the country have been defeated and scattered within the past day or two. Official advices contradict the statement previously published that two Carlist prisoners had been shot by the order of the Council of War.

Queen Isabella Again Reported Willing to Abdicate—Denial of the Report Regarding the Alliance with America.

PARIS, (by the French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 4.

La France (newspaper) reports that Queen **ISABELLA** is disposed to abdicate the throne of Spain in favor of the Prince of **ASTURIAS**.

MADRID, (by the French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The truth of the report that Spain has opened negotiations with the United States looking to the independence of Cuba, is positively denied.

FRANCE.

Proposed Visit of Eugenie to Constantinople—The Political Reforms.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Empress **EUGENIE** is expected to visit Constantinople in September. Preparations on the most extensive scale have already commenced there for her reception.

Among the clauses of the *Senatus Consultum* is one providing that on the demand of five members the Senate may resolve itself into a Secret Committee. The relations of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif with the Emperor and with one another will hereafter be regulated by an Imperial decree.

The *Journal des Débats* thinks the reforms now proposed will not disappoint the hopes raised by the Imperial message to the Corps Legislatif.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Captives in Paraguay—The San Juan Boundary Question—The Harvard Four.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. **OTWAY**, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the agents of the British Government were making every effort to obtain access to the Englishmen now held captive in Paraguay. The last intelligence received in regard to them was furnished by two American naval officers, and was to the effect that they were all well, but still restrained of their liberty by the command of President **LOPEZ**.

Viscount **MILTON** asked if the Government could inform the House what progress had been made in the San Juan boundary negotiations, and what the expense of holding possession of the island had been.

Mr. **OTWAY** replied that as differences still existed with the United States on the question, Her Majesty's Government was unable to furnish any information or lay any correspondence on the table. The Government of 1860 had submitted to the House what information it thought fit. If Lord **MILTON** was able to add anything to that the Government would be glad to hear from him. It was impossible at such short notice to say what the cost of the occupation of the island amounted to.

The Harvard crew were out again on the Thames to-day, and showed a better form. They were visited to-day by **SHAW**, the coxswain of the Oxford boat.

A portion of the London Metropolitan Fire Brigade propose to visit New-York.

Mrs. **VIVIAN** has gained her suit for divorce against the Marquis of **WATERFORD**, with costs.

Suspension of Franghiado & Rhodoconachi—The Harvard Crew.

LONDON, (by the French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Greek firm of **FRANGHIADO & RHODOCONACHI**, the New-York branch of which failed this week, has suspended payment here.

The Harvard crew made two practice trips on the Thames to-day. The weather was rainy and otherwise unfavorable; but the men exhibited a decided improvement in their rowing. Their dip is not as deep as before, and they take longer strokes.

Meeting of Irish Bishops—Election of a Conservative Mayor of Dublin.

DUBLIN, (by the French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Irish Bishops met in private conference in this city to-day, to consider the reorganization of the Irish Church.

Mr. **PURDON**, a Conservative, has been elected Mayor of Dublin, but the Liberals have a majority in the Council.

PORTUGAL.

The Cable Fever—Government Concessions to be Granted to Cable Companies.

LISBON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Chambers have adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to or from the shores of Portugal.

TURKEY.

The Viceroy and the Sublime Porte—A Letter to the Former.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Vizier is about to leave for Egypt, bearing a letter to the Viceroy, which, after recounting the grievances of the Sublime Porte, concludes with the intimation that, in case no satisfactory explanations are given, the Porte will withdraw the privileges accorded by the *firman* of 1841.

GERMANY.

The Story About Taxing the Coupons of United States Bonds—Comments of the "Borsen Zeitung."

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The *Börsen Zeitung*, discussing the possibility of the imposition by Congress of a tax on the coupons of United States bonds, expresses confidence that the Republicans will remain faithful to the programme in which they pronounced energetically against repudiation. The *Zeitung* declares that current rumors to the effect that such a tax is contemplated are mere manœuvres of the Stock Exchange.

CUBA.

A Second Loan to be Issued by the Spanish Bank—The Number of Volunteers on the Island.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Captain-General has authorized the Spanish Bank to issue a second loan. The proceeds of the confiscated estates are specially pledged for its redemption.

The number of volunteers in the island is 36,000. The total given in the dispatch of the 26th ult. was incorrect.

The steamships *Columbia* and *City of Mexico* arrived here this morning from New-York.

POLITICAL.

The Alabama Election—Additional Returns—Stories of Negro Riots.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The election news is meagre. As far as heard from the vote is much less than that of last year. The probabilities are in favor of the election of **PARKINSON**, Democrat, in the Third District, by a handsome majority. The contest between **WORTHY**, Democrat, and **BUCKLY**, Republican, in the Second District, will be much closer than was expected, and the latter's friends are fearful of his defeat, on account of the great falling off in the negro vote.

Enough returns have been received to indicate the certain election of **PARKINSON**, (Democrat,) by several hundred majority, in the Third. **BUCKLEY** (Radical) is elected in this district.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

MANN's majority in Mobile County, so far as heard from, is 1,459; several precincts to be heard from. The county will probably give 1,800 majority for **MANN**.

Advices from Court-house, Baldwin County, state that a negro mob took possession of the polls, beat one white man badly, and prevented any Democratic negro from voting. They were very riotous. The Sheriff could not control them. That precinct gives **BUCK** 220 majority. Pollard, the capital of Escambia, gives **MANN** 109. Claiborne, Monroe County, at 4 o'clock P. M., had polled 385, all for **MANN**. The indications are that **MANN** will be elected by 1,500 majority.

A private telegram from Montgomery, addressed to a Government officer in Washington, says that **BUCKLEY**, of the Montgomery District, **BUCK**, of the Mobile District, and **HAYES**, (Radicals,) are elected to Congress. The Third District is doubtful.

Macon, Elmore, Chambers and Talladega Counties give Republican majorities. The full returns from Lee County have not yet been received. As far as heard from, **PARKINSON** (Democrat) has 100 majority.

SELMA, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The election passed off quietly. Reports from several beats show a considerable falling off from the vote of last year. The vote in this city resulted as follows: **BUCK**, 2,088; **MANN**, 511; Republican loss, 511; Democratic loss, 182. In the Union Beat **MANN** has 32 and **BUCK** none.

The Coming Tennessee Election—Excitement in Memphis and Nashville.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Considerable excitement exists in regard to the election to-morrow. Extra precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent disturbances at the polls, where, for the first time, whites and blacks will have to vote together.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Public interest in the election to-morrow does not abate. The supporters of **STOKES** and **SENTER** are very active. **STOKES** has been steadily gaining the past week, but there is no serious reaction. The Federal office-holders in this city, recently all Senter men, are now, with one exception, supporting **STOKES**.

Texas Politics—Nomination of General Clark for Congress.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Bryan Congressional Republican Convention unanimously nominated General W. T. **CLARK** to represent the Third Congressional District in Congress. The nomination is considered equal to an election.

The Wheat Trade—New Classification Adopted by St. Louis Merchants.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The following new classification of wheat has been adopted by the Merchants' Exchange, and went into effect yesterday. All quotations made according to this classification are to be known as of bulk Fall wheat in elevator; other quotations will be known as wheat in sacks; choice white to be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned; pure white Winter to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 white to be sound, dry, well cleaned—pure white Winter wheat to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 white to be sound, dry white Winter wheat, reasonably cleaned, and to weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 red to be sound, well cleaned, dry red, or red and white mixed Winter wheat, free from rye, to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 red, to include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned red or red and white mixed Winter wheat below No. 1 red and weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 3 red to include dry red, white, or mixed thin or bleached Winter wheat, free from must, weighing not less than fifty-seven pounds per measured bushel; choice red to be bright, sound, plump, dry and well-cleaned red or red and white mixed Winter wheat, to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel. Rejected—all damp, tough, either very smutty or unsound wheat of any weight, and all light, trashy or dirty thin wheat, falling below No. 3 in wheat.

The Tobacco Fair at Cincinnati—Organization of a National Association.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The National Convention to complete the organization of a National Tobacco Association, held its second meeting at the Burnett House last night. The ostensible objects of the Association are self-protection against unfriendly legislation and unfavorable discrimination in decisions upon the Revenue law, and the general advancement of their mutual interests. A resolution was passed continuing the present Executive Committee in power till Jan. 27, 1870, and enabling it to add to its members, so that States should be represented according to their interest in the trade. A discussion was had as to the conditions of membership, and it was agreed to admit all the various branches of the trade. A Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The Atlantic Yacht Squadron—Regatta at Bristol, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

A portion of the Atlantic Yacht Squadron came up from Newport to Bristol to-day and had a regatta for prizes offered by the citizens of Bristol. But one schooner appearing, that class was omitted. The *Sadie* took the prize for the first-class sloops, beating the *Daphne* by seven or eight minutes in the twenty-mile course. In the second-class sloops the *Nimbus* was figured to beat the *Cyrene* by nineteen seconds. Some disappointment was felt that so few of the yachts appeared in Bristol Bay; but the superior attractions of Newport probably detained the others from the contest.

The Susquehanna Railroad—Excitement Over the Coming Election of Directors.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Much excitement exists here concerning the election of directors of the Susquehanna Railroad in September. There are two parties seeking control, and each one is after stock to such an extent that it has appreciated 100 per cent. within a week. It is understood that Erie Railroad directors want control of the road. Mr. **RAMSEY** has enjoined the transfer of the stock of the town of Oneonta, on the ground that it had been sold at less than par. The Erie party claim they have secured a majority of the stock, while Mr. **RAMSEY** insists that he has it.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Bonded Warehouse on Fire—Thirty Thousand Barrels of Whisky Destroyed—Loss Over Ten Million Dollars—Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

The United States Bonded Warehouse, on Lombard-street Wharf, better known as Patterson's Storehouse, a six-story brick building, 250 feet by 150 feet, and containing 40,000 barrels of whisky and other goods, valued at $10,000,000 or $11,000,000, took fire at 7 o'clock last evening, and up to this hour the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames have been unsuccessful. The burning liquor, running through the streets like rivers, destroys the hose, thus interfering with the work of the firemen. It is impossible to state how far the fire will extend.

A large number of minor casualties have occurred, but no lives are known to have been lost, except those of four children who were killed by falling bricks. The origin of the fire is stated as follows: The immense weight of whisky stored in the south end of the building, directly over the engine-room, caused the upper part of the building to give way, thus letting the whisky down into the engine-room. In an instant the fire spread throughout the six stories. The firemen directed their efforts to the saving of the surrounding property, it being impossible to do anything with the warehouse. Most of the whisky was that on which duty had been paid under the Extension act of Congress.

This fire is the most destructive which has occurred in this city since the great fire of 1850. The principal losers are the **HANEYS**, **CATHERWOOD**, and **JOHN GIBSON'S SONS**. At this hour it is impossible to state the amount of insurance.

LATER—1:15 A. M.—A heavy thunder-storm has set in which will aid in reducing the fire, but it is still burning unchecked. The great heat prevents close approach to ascertain minor particulars, but the streets are full of rumors of lives lost by falling walls. The stores destroyed were considered to be entirely fire-proof, having iron doors and shutters. There were eighteen-inch walls between each of the eight stores, but they burned almost as if made of wood. The burning whisky ran into the sewers, causing explosions and great panic among the spectators, which was not lessened by reports that the buildings contained powder, saltpetre, &c. These buildings were erected some fifteen years ago, and were considered among speculators the finest of the kind in the country. They were formerly used by the Government for storing sugar, &c., but recently were entirely devoted to the storage of whisky in bond.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5—2 A. M.

The fire will not spread any further. The heavy rain continues, and is checking the flames.

The Kansas Neutral Lands—Meeting of the Land League at Leavenworth—Important Action.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

At a meeting recently held by the Land League on neutral lands speeches were made by Hon. **SIDNEY CLARKE** and others. Resolutions were passed unanimously denouncing **JAMES F. JOY** and the United States Senate, asking Senators **ROSS** and **POMEROY** to resign their seats, cutting loose from the Republican Party and forming a new and independent State Committee. Senator **POMEROY** was burned in effigy.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics in Cincinnati—Its Magnitude and Importance.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The exposition of textile fabrics grows in magnitude and importance. Good judges estimate the number of persons who visited the rooms to-day at twenty thousand. The total number of entries are 1,284. Among the receipts to-day was one box of cassimeres, kerseys and jeans from **BRIGHAM YOUNG'S** Deseret mills, which was acknowledged by telegraph. Manufacturers of machinery from all parts of the East have specimens on exhibition.

WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Canvass—The Nomination of Colonel Peyton Urged for the Senate in Opposition to Mr. Johnson—New-York Custom-House Appointments—The New-York Post-Office Contracts.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

According to late advices from Tennessee, Colonel **BAILIE PEYTON**, who is a candidate for election to the State Senate, is being urged by a large party of friends and supporters for the Senatorship in opposition to Mr. **ANDREW JOHNSON**. Mr. **PEYTON** is a well-known gentleman of high character; he was a Unionist during the war and was a strong man in many respects. The Internal Revenue Department will have the new tobacco stamp ready next week, when it will be issued from the Government offices here, for the more efficient cancellation of stamps. Commissioner **DELANO** has decided that hereafter the dies must bear the name of the manufacturer, company or firm canceling them.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Mr. A. B. **MULLETT**, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, made the following report, on Tuesday, to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on the proposals for cement, excavation, &c., for the new New-York Post Office:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1869.

Hon. William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the proposals received under advertisement of the 13th ult., for cement, excavation and sale of iron fence and stone coping, new United States Post Office, New-York City.

At 12 o'clock M., Saturday the 31st ult., I opened, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, in the presence of the Fifth Auditor, the Assistant Supervising Architect, the Chief Clerk of this office, and such of the bidders as chose to be present, all the proposals received at the Department, of which the following is a schedule:

Cement. Name of bidder.	Price per bbl.
Delafield & Baxter, New-York City	$1 97
F. O. Norton, New-York City	2 00
E. A. Brigham, New-York City	2 00
Excavating.	**Price per cub. yd.**
Henry G. Silleck, Jr., New-York City	$1 15
Henry G. Silleck, Jr., New-York City	1 13
Thomas Hayden, New-York City	94
Michael Muiry, New-York City	1 48
James Bagley, No. 32 Pike-street, New-York City	1 00
William Muiry, New-York City	1 34
James Coughlin, New-York City	1 25
James Everard, New-York City	83
Daniel Tene, New-York City	95
Iron Fence and Stone Coping.	
H. M. Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$410 00
William H. Williams, New-York, N. Y.	100 00
Jerome Hiler, New-York, N. Y., per foot	1 02
John Stewart, New-York, N. Y.	521 76
C. T. Demorest, New-York, N. Y., per foot	42
Edwin L. Brady, Jersey City, N. J.	1,125 00
Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., New-York City, per foot	28
G. W. Palmer, New-York City	300 00
G. W. Barnes, New-York City, per foot	1 50
Warren Springsteed, New-York City, per foot	53
John Callanan, New-York City	400 00

From which it is seen that the bid of Messrs. **DELAFIELD & BAXTER** is the lowest for cement, and that of **JAMES EVERARD** for excavating.

It appears that, owing to an accident to the mail train from New-York, of which I was not aware, the proposals mailed on Friday last were not received at the Department until to-day. They have been opened by the same Committee, and the following is a schedule of these bids, which, it will be seen, does not change the result:

Cement. Name of bidder.	Price per bbl.
New-York Cement Company, New-York	$2 05
Louisville Cement Company, Louisville, Ky.	2 45
Arnold & Co., New-York	2 18
Lawrenceville Cement Company, New-York	2 20
Excavating.	**Price per cub. yd.**
Wm. H. Williams, New-York	$1 27
Foster & Keys, New-York	1 40
John P. Cumming, New-York	1 50
Iron Fence and Stone Coping.	
Geo. R. Jackson, Burnett & Co., New-York, per lineal foot	$1 35
Thomas O'Meara, New-York	$1,000

Informal proposals were also received from the Potomac Mills Mining and Manufacturing Company and the Copley Cement Company for cement, and from **JAMES MULEY**, of New-York City, for excavating; but under the terms of the advertisement could not be considered.

I have, therefore, to renew my recommendations of Saturday last, that the contracts be awarded to the lowest bidder for excavation and cement, and that the proposals for the purchase of the fence and coping be rejected as being too low. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the following appointments recently made by Collector **GRINNELL**, in the New-York Custom-house:

C. W. **PALMER**, to be Assistant Appraiser; W. W. **NARRAMORE**, Inspector; J. C. **DIXON** and **THOS. A. JEROME**, to be temporary Inspectors; **JAS. MCKENNA** and **JOHN NUGENT** to be Night Inspectors; W. H. **HENDRICK**, Clerk.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

THE COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

New developments are making daily concerning the new spurious $10 greenbacks, specimens of which come to the United States Treasurer's Office every day. When the first series was received General **SPINNER**, on examination, came to the conclusion that they had been put out as a blind for future operations. Although very skillfully executed, they presented so many defects that experienced persons could detect them readily. Thus the public were notified of the imperfect dots opposite the figures "10" on each end of the note, the lack of distinct rows of figures in the left wing of the eagle, the want of a period after the letter "E" in **SPINNER**'s name, and various other omissions. Two specimens received to-day bear witness that they are new issues, for all the defects above referred to have been removed, and the general appearance of the note so exactly like the genuine that it almost defies detection by professional experts.

REVENUE IN VIRGINIA.

Dr. **PRESBREY**, Supervisor of Virginia and West Virginia, who is here in connection with the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to revenue matters in his district, reports remarkable improvement in the moral of the service, and a large increase in collections. In the Third or Richmond District, there was paid as taxes upon tobacco for five months from March 1 last, $726,293, being an excess of the same period in 1868 of $634,588; the tax being now barely two cents per pound as against forty cents last year. There was shipped in bond to other districts from Richmond during the same period this year 4,414,61[illegible] pounds of manufactured tobacco, an excess of 912,310 pounds more than was shipped in the same months of last year. In the Second or Petersburg District the increase in collections from tobacco during the same period, is nearly $350,000. In the Fifth or Lynchburg District the increase will reach fully $200,000. The revenue from tobacco in these three districts this year for five months to Aug. 1 is $1,184,588 in excess of the same period last year, while the shipments in bond are increased this year 2,500,000 pounds over last year. This large increase in the taxes collected is the result of a more thorough compliance with the enforcement of the law and fully demonstrates the superiority of the stamp system for the collection of the tax upon tobacco, snuff and cigars over the old method.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BOUNDARY LINE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a letter from the Surveyor of the boundary line between the States of California and Oregon, announcing the establishment of that line as far as the one hundred and ninety-first mile. The work is progressing as rapidly as the exceedingly unfavorable nature of the country will admit, and will probably be completed during the present month.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $874,000. The Revenue Bureau has ordered a change of the small tobacco stamps for two-ounce packages of class No. 16 for a strip stamp. The new series of tobacco stamps (registered) are now being printed, and will soon be ready for issue. The unregistered stamps are promised to be ready in ten days.

WEST POINT.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, received at the War Department, states among other things that although the institution has effected much good it does not meet the requirements of the present day, and should therefore be raised to a standard unsurpassed abroad. They recommend that the Academy be enlarged and the number of pupils increased. The Board find, that considering existing obstacles, wonderful results have been attained under the present organization; that many defects in the organization can and should be remedied.

TRADE MARKS.

A convention was concluded on the 16th day of April, and proclaimed on the 6th of July last, between the United States and the Emperor of the French, to secure, in their respective territories, a guarantee of property in trade marks. Every reproduction in one of the two countries of trade marks affixed in the other to merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden, and gives ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or a citizen of that country. The owners of trade marks residing in either of the two countries who wish to alter the country, must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Clerk's Office of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine at Paris. An additional article of the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1832, concluded on the 27th of January, 1868, and proclaimed on the 15th of October, last, contains substantially the same provisions, excepting that the trade mark of the citizens of the United States must be lodged in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the trade marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington. All applications for the benefit of the provisions of the said Convention, or of the said article, and all correspondence relative to such application, must be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

NAVY.

Captain R. N. Stembel has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the naval rendezvous at Boston. First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville has been detached from duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk, and ordered to the Lancaster, relieving First Assistant G. M. L. Maccarty, who is ordered to perform the duties of Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk.

The Coal Miners' Strike—Affairs at Pittston.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 2.

The situation on Saturday was not promising. A meeting of four hundred of the Pennsylvania men was held, and declared unanimously in favor of striking for "the basis." Probably a majority are still in favor of continuing at work, but we are informed that the number going into the pits has been growing less each morning since work was resumed. The women—especially the Welsh women—have taken up furiously in favor of a strike. At No. 3 they have for two mornings stoned the men away and prevented their going to work, but as nobody has yet been hurt, it is supposed the men are quite willing to be stoned away, and that, in fact, the female foray is all a dodge. Opinion is so divided among the men that it is impossible to predict which party will be successful. The indications for the speedy resumption and steady continuance of full work are by no means so good as it is desirable they should be. It seems astonishing that the men should wantonly throw away the extra pay offered them on the work already done during June and July. We should think they would have policy to at least continue at work until they had received the back pay of about $60 per man. If they can afford to throw away this lump of extra money they must be better off than any other class in the community, and ought not to ask or expect public sympathy hereafter.

OUR GREAT WAREHOUSES.

Account of a Peculiar Mercantile Interest of the Metropolis.

EXTENT OF OUR GRAIN TRADE.

Where it is Centered, How Conducted, Its Value and Advantages---The New-York Dock Basins, &c., &c.

Among the multifarious businesses that engross the time and attention of our cosmopolitan community, there is none less generally understood by the masses than the warehousing system. It is proposed, in this article, to speak more particularly of the grain trade, in its transferring and warehousing aspects, and to convey to the reader an idea of the immense capital invested in the handling and storing of merchandise, and especially of cereal products. To begin, it may be remarked that the general storage and warehousing business is among the most important of the many avocations pursued in New-York, and is one which, if properly carried on, yields as fair a profit as any known to the country. An accurate estimate of the value of property hereabout devoted exclusively to this purpose it is almost impossible to arrive at; but, were its total here printed, the sum would be doubtless considered fabulous. Of the immense warehouses that are to be found in New-York, few only are used for the storage of miscellaneous goods. By far the large majority of them are devoted to the storage of particular kinds of merchandise, and the principal of them may be divided into the following-named classes: Warehouses for grain; for cotton; for produce, (beef, pork and lard;) for tobacco; for hides; for East India goods, (gums, mattings, &c.;) for teas and coffees; for railroad and other iron; for sugars and molasses; for dye stuffs. In the others there are miscellaneous goods, and one establishment stores nothing but saltpetre. Intimately connected with warehousing, there are the lighterage and towing interests, which afford employment to hundreds of people in this City and vicinity, and which are invariably affected for good or ill by the briskness or dullness of commercial traffic.

As we shall here speak with particular reference to the grain trade, it becomes necessary to direct the reader's attention to the Brooklyn side of the East River, where alone are the warehouses devoted to the storage of the cereals. There is but one establishment on Manhattan Island where grain is housed to any great extent, and in this is only that peculiar kind used for brewing purposes.

WHERE THE LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS ARE.

There are numbers of large warehouses on this side of the river, however, devoted to other kinds of merchandise. The sections of the City in which they are situated are, on the East River side, from just above the Fulton Ferry to Thirteenth-street, mostly in Water, Front and South streets; and on the North River side, in Greenwich, Washington and West streets, from Morris to Sixteenth-street. In both these sections, however, they are scattered here and there along the streets parallel with the rivers; while, on the Brooklyn shore, they form an almost continuous line from Red Hook Point to a point between the Fulton and Catharine Ferries. The estimated value of wharves, land and buildings devoted to storage in Brooklyn is about *ten million dollars*. The grain storehouses are mostly built in the neighborhood of

THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.

This famous basin is situated in South Brooklyn, adjoining the ferry from Hamilton-avenue to Whitehall-street, and covers an area of forty acres. It has upward of three miles of wharf accommodation, and within its warehouse-walled sides vessels lie as quietly as would any small boat moored in a mill-pond. There have been at the Atlantic Docks, at one time, one hundred and thirty sea-going vessels, and from one-tenth to one-eighth of all the vessels in the port of New-York locate there. The grain warehouses are built on the piers which inclose the basin, so that boats may come directly to the wharves, and be there unloaded of their grain cargoes by means of steam elevators, or ships may lay alongside the piers and receive their cargoes direct from the store lofts. During the receiving season, say from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10, canal-boats may be seen arriving here by the hundred, daily, each master anxious to have his vessel discharged and to return for another cargo. On the closing of canal navigation, as many as six hundred loaded boats have found a home in the basin, the larger portion to lie up with their cargoes until they could be sold during the Winter.

A FLOATING TOWN.

These boats, when congregated together, present a curious and interesting feature of one phase of metropolitan life. Generally, the Captain of each boat lives on board, with his family, and the hands employed to assist in navigating the craft board with him. The cabins are neatly fitted up for this purpose, and although the accommodations are not as ample as those provided for residence on land, each boat affords a comfortable home for its inmates. The women members of the families visit and enjoy each other's society with apparently as much pleasure as is observable among ladies who move in the higher circles of city life; and the children romp over the decks with as much hilarity as distinguishes the more favored youngsters whose homes are on Brooklyn Heights. Almost every family has one member who can play the violin, and the sounds of merry music that emanate from the cabins after nightfall tell plainly the content that peculiarly characterizes the "jolly boatman." The "fleet," as it is termed when the boats are collected in the basin, is, in reality, a small floating town.

GRAIN STORAGE.

It was estimated that, three years ago, there were held, afloat, at the Atlantic Docks, 12,500,000 bushels of grain—wheat, corn, oats and barley—worth $25,000,000. There are here, also, large accommodations for storing West India goods—sugar, molasses, &c.—**TOBIN'S** stores, on the front pier, covering about two acres. The stores of General **PINTO**, devoted also to this class of merchandise, are next in capacity. There is ample room also for the storage of salt, guano, and bulky goods, the establishments of Messrs. **WOODRUFF & ROBINSON**, **WM. P. BARBER** and others being devoted to this purpose. The Onondaga Salt Company also have a depot here.

The greater portion of the docks property, however, is devoted to grain storage, and the handling and transferring of the cereals form the bulk of the business done here. The aggregate capacity of the docks warehouses is about 15,000,000 bushels. Among the prominent firms engaged in this trade are Messrs. C. B. **LOCKWOOD & CO.**, proprietors of the Masters' Stores known as "Elevator A," whose establishment covers an area of about two acres, is four stories in height, and will hold 2,000,000 bushels of grain. The elevator of this institution will take up from a vessel 3,000 bushels of any kind of grain per hour, clean, weigh, convey and deposit it in its appointed bin, 300 feet from the point whence it started. The capacity of this single warehouse is equal to that of a field of eight acres, supposing the grain to be piled thereon to the height of ten feet, or to a line of loaded canal-boats of the ordinary tonnage five miles long. This same firm has additional stores with an aggregate capacity of about half as much more as the main establishment. Messrs. R. H. **LAMBIER & CO.** have two elevators, with warehouse capacity equal to **LOCKWOOD & CO.**'s "Elevator A." Messrs. **SHAW & CO.**'s Excelsior Stores on the south pier run from No. 70 to No. 92, and will accommodate about 1,500,000 bushels. One huge elevator does the transferring for this establishment, and there are provided here machines for drying, smutting, cleansing, and every facility for preserving grain. There are, also, many smaller stores, the general operation of which is upon the same principle as that employed in the above-mentioned establishments.

HOW AN ELEVATOR OPERATES.

When the boat containing the grain to be taken into store is moored alongside the pier, the "transferer" is swung out from the side of the elevator into the hold of the boat, and sinks into the loose cargo. This "transferer" is simply a series of metal scoops or buckets fastened to a band inclosed in a siphon-shaped box, and when in operation these scoops run quickly through the grain, and carry it to an upper floor in the elevator, each one emptying itself as it runs over the crescent at the top of the siphon, and, going down the other leg of it, is ready for another plunge through the grain in the hold of the vessel. Arrived at the upper floor, the grain is first weighed, a large stationary hopper seated on a standing scale being provided, into which the buckets empty their contents; and when the "beam" of this scale goes up it indicates that the number of bushels at which the scale has been set is in the hopper, when, by pulling one slide and closing another, the contents of the hopper are let out and the entrance of any further grain prohibited until it all escapes. In measuring or weighing a cargo by this means the rule is to allow to the bushel sixty pounds of wheat, fifty-six of corn, fifty-six of rye, thirty-two of oats, forty-eight of barley and sixty of peas. When weighed the grain falls on a sifter underneath the hopper, which is continually jogging backward and forward, where, in passing through the perforations in the iron bottom, it is cleansed of dirt, husks, pieces of cob, or such foreign matter, larger than the kernel itself, as may have got into the grain. It is thence conveyed again to a story above that on which the hopper is situated, to a screen containing still smaller perforations than those in the sifter, where it undergoes a second cleansing process, and from this point to a "blower," through which a blast of air is continually passing, and by this means it is still further cleansed of the fine dust that has collected in it. After this it may be either run directly into the ship which is to take it to a foreign port, or put in store. If stored, it is transferred to its appointed bin, on any floor of the warehouse, by means of an augur-like apparatus inclosed in a square box-like arrangement running longitudinally over the roof of the warehouse. This is known as the "conveyer;" and from it, at oblique angles, there run square tubes, which, when opened, let down the grain to any floor where it is desirable to store it. These tubes extend vertically through the entire depth of the building, and over the bin on each floor thereof have slides, which, on being drawn, allow the grain to make its exit into that particular compartment. Sometimes, in consequence of the fact that the grain has become heated or sweaty, and is in danger of being totally spoiled, it is necessary to put it through the drying process. In such event it is run into a large cylinder, through which hot air is continually passed by means of tubular pipes, and conveyed thence gradually into a bin in the coolest part of the warehouse. When it arrives here it is invariably dry and hard, having occupied about twenty or twenty-five minutes in passing through the cylinder. Another operation is the "smutting" of the grain, or the taking from it the black fungus, which renders it diseased, and which, if allowed to remain in a cargo mixed with the sound grain, will in a short time spoil the whole of it. At the Atlantic Docks there are eight large stationary elevators, which, in the busy season, are continually employed in transferring the cargoes of grain brought here either for warehousing or foreign shipment.

HOW GRAIN IS SOLD.

Grain, as the reader is probably aware, is sold "on 'Change" by sample. Cargoes are sometimes purchased direct from the canal boats, and after the grain is cleansed, as above described, it is sold from the warehouse for immediate shipment, or left there in store to await higher prices. When left in store, especially in the Summer time, great care has to be taken that it is not allowed to heat, and in order to avoid this it is frequently turned over in the bins. This work is always done by hand, two or three men with wooden shovels being sufficient to turn a large binful in a few hours.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN

to New-York was, for many years, monopolized by the Erie Canal; but lately the railroads are beginning to freight it hither, and we announced only the other day the abandonment of this part of the canal transportation, the competition between the railroads having reduced freights so much that the boats cannot afford to carry it. A great bulk is, however, still brought by water. It is estimated that the value of the boats engaged in freighting grain to this City through the canal is about $18,000,000. The daily arrival of these, known in the trade as "a tow," averages eighty boats, and each tow is worth, at a rough estimate, about half a million dollars. The bulk of grain afloat, seeking port, frequently amounts to five million bushels at one time. Large stocks of grain are accumulated in the warehouses during the latter part of the Fall season for use during the Winter months, when it is removed as occasion demands.

THE OLD HANDLING SYSTEM.

Formerly the whole system of loading and unloading the vessels was done by gangs of laborers. The process was a slow one, and entailed a vast expense on the owners of cargoes. About twenty years ago the steam "elevator" took the place of these laborers or "grain shovelers," and, while it materially lessened the cost of transferring, performed about twice the amount of labor that was formerly done by hand. Nine or ten men employed in "feeding" and tending an elevator can now accomplish in one day as much work as a gang of 100 men could before the present system was adopted. In Liverpool the old manual labor process is still adhered to.

DIRECT SALES.

In very many cases cargoes of grain are sold on 'Change from the canal boats, and after undergoing inspection, are transferred direct to ships up for foreign ports. Of course the cargoes thus sold are always in prime condition, needing no "doctoring," as it is termed, and generally bring higher prices than those given for grain which, before being fully presentable in market, has to undergo manipulation at warehouse. A peculiar feature of this trade is that the sales of cargoes are made by the name of the boats which bring them to market.

FLOATING ELEVATORS.

Besides what are known as the elevator stores, or such as have stationary appliances for transferring cargoes, there are in the harbor about twenty-five floating elevators. Of these six each are owned by two incorporated companies, and the others belong to private persons. These elevators are capable of transferring about the same amount of grain as the stationary ones, (from 3,500 to 4,000 bushels per hour,) and can be taken to any point required. Each of these weighs the cargo while the transferring process is going on, each weight hopper being constructed so as to hold fifty bushels. The total amount of money invested in these floating elevators is about $100,000.

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

It is difficult to say what amount of capital is employed in the various occupations that apply to the handling of grain, as the making of an estimate would necessitate the taking into consideration of a vast amount of diverse labor. As regards the elevator stores, however, it would not be far out of the way to put the estimate of capital required to found them and keep them in operation at $10,000,000; this, be it remembered, applies only to the transferring of such cargoes as are taken into and shipped from warehouse. An idea of the vastness of the transfer business may be conceived when the reader is informed that fourteen million bushels of grain passed through the Atlantic Docks stores last year. The total handling and transferring at this port for the same period, amounted to forty million bushels, of which aggregate, twenty-six million bushels were handled by floating elevators and shipped to foreign countries. The shipments to Europe this year are greatly in excess of those in 1868; a fact which is attributable to the scantiness of the cereal crops in Europe. From Sept. 1, 1868, to the 16th ultimo, the shipments from New-York to Great Britain were: Wheat, 9,793,060 bushels; corn, 2,305,154 bushels. To the Continent, for the same period, wheat, 249,89[illegible] bushels; corn, 28,013 bushels; rye, 168,268 bushels. The home consumption is also very heavy, large shipments being made especially to the Eastern States.

THE EARNINGS

of the warehousing and transferring interests are enormous. The established prices are: For transferring from boats to vessels, including screening, one and one-quarter cents per bushel; for unloading boats and vessels by elevator, including trimming, three-quarters of a cent per bushel. The prices for drying and smutting grain are according to the condition of the cargo when brought to warehouse, and form extra charges. The other rates agreed upon by the granaries at this port are:

WAREHOUSING.	
Storage, weigh and labor on all sound grains, except oats, first ten days, per bushel	2c.
Every succeeding ten days, per bushel	½c.
Oats, first ten days, per bushel	1½c.
Every succeeding ten days, per bushel	¼c.
INCIDENTAL CHARGES.	
Screening and blowing, on receipt, per bushel	¼c.
Screening and blowing, on delivery, per bushel	¼c.
Weighing and transferring, in store, per bushel	1¼c.
Weighing and transferring, if screened, per bushel	1½c.
Shoveling for preservation, per 100 bushels	20c.
Delivering on board coasting vessels, per 100 bushels	15c.
Spouting on board ships, &c., trimming included, per 1,000 bushels	$8 00
Bagged on board ships, &c., per 1,000 bushels	6 25
Delivering in bags, per bushel	¼c.
Delivering in bags, with specific weight in each bag, per bushel	¼c.

The following table is given as an additional item of information relative to the importance of the warehousing interest:

Estimated value of wharves and warehouses below Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, (including the Atlantic Docks)		$2,500,000
Yearly value of merchandise stored in that district:		
Cotton	$1,000,000	
Oil	1,400,000	
Guano	1,500,000	
Rags	500,000	
Saltpetre and brimstone	750,000	
Salt	500,000	
Iron	2,000,000	
Sugar and molasses	15,000,000	
Grain	20,000,000	
Provisions	2,000,000	
Lumber and stone	850,000	
Miscellaneous	4,000,000	$49,500,000
Total		$52,000,000

It may be added here that so high does the warehousing interest stand in the commercial world that the banks will take storer's paper in preference to almost any other.

PROHIBITION.

The Adrian (Mich.) Whisky War, and How it Ended.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Friday, July 30.

The saloons and hotels all opened Thursday evening, and are in full blast. The Common Council, on Monday evening, passed a resolution refunding to each holder of a saloon license $5, being the amount paid for their license, to be paid on the surrender of the license. Under this authority, Alderman **JACKSON**, on Tuesday and Wednesday, gathered up all the saloon licenses held in the city. On Wednesday evening the Council raised the price of a saloon license to $50, for the balance of the year, to May, 1870, incorporating therein the same provision as was in the licenses taken up, that it is not violated as in any way permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Council also passed a resolution declaring that the license shall be forfeited, without chance of renewal during the year, if the holder sells to a minor, pauper, a person of well-known intemperate habits, or to any person, any member of whose family has forbidden said holder to do so. The report of the Committee on Licenses, which report was adopted unanimously by the Council, strongly condemns the action of the hotel keepers in closing their houses, and thus discommoding the public, without any reason whatever for so doing. A resolution passed by the Council recommends parties prosecuting for a violation of the liquor law to desist therefrom, and leave the matter in the hands of the legally constituted authorities, and pledging the Council to do all in their power to maintain quiet and good order, and promote the public good. Another resolution speaks of prohibition as having been voted down at the last general expression of the people, and of the present prohibitory law as an "impolitic and obnoxious law," and as a "law for which the great majority of the people have no respect, and are not willing to obey," and that the "indiscriminate prosecution of parties under this law can only be productive of, and engender bitter feeling and strife, to be followed by their legitimate consequences, public disorder and confusion."

Thursday morning nearly all the saloons opened and made application for license, which will be acted upon next Wednesday evening.

Thus ends the "whisky war," so called.

As an item appropriate in this connection, we may mention that there is an Irish woman living within five miles of Hudson, who travels over 1,500 miles a year, usually on foot, just for her liquor.

Another Suicide by a Ruined Girl in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 3.

JENNIE LINNARD, a very pretty Irish girl, rented rooms in the second story of No. 57½ West Van Buren-street, of Mr. **JAMES DALTON**. Yesterday she was invited out to dinner by Mr. **DALTON**'s sister, who resides at No. 45 West Van Buren-street. **JENNIE** responded to the invitation, and went, accompanied by a young man who claimed to be her brother, named **WILLIAM HAZLETON**. The dinner passed off very pleasantly, with the exception of some words which passed privately between **JENNIE** and her so-called brother. After dinner this young man left the house and went down town; **JENNIE** pleaded an indisposition, and asked permission to retire to her room, which was granted.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some of **JENNIE**'s friends having occasion to call on her, went to her room. Finding that, after repeated knocks, there was no response, the door was opened, and there the girl was found, lying on the bed, in all the agonies of death. Medical assistance was instantly sent for. Before the arrival of the physician, **JENNIE** confessed that **HAZLETON** was not her brother, nor yet her husband. And she did not wish him to be accused of poisoning her. She said that she had taken strychnine, which she had procured at the German drug store of H. **REUTER**, No. 67 Van Buren-street. She further said that **HAZLETON** had refused to marry her, which was the reason of her having taken poison. Before the arrival of Dr. **REUTER** the girl was dead. Upon hearing of the facts, a Police officer took charge of Dr. **REUTER**, who was the apothecary who sold the girl the poison, and had him conveyed to the Union-street Station.

HAZLETON, who, the girl said, refused to marry her, is the son of a Pittsburg grocer, and has followed the lithograph business in this city while here. He rented the girl's room, and paid for her board, and always passed as her brother. It would seem, from the girl's confession, that they had been living on terms of improper intimacy together, and that the girl had only done this under promise of marriage, which, when called upon to perform, **HAZLETON** refused, and that, overcome with grief and shame, the girl resorted to poison as her only relief.

The Safe at Riverhead Not a Marvin Safe.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed we hand you letter received from R. T. **SKIDMORE**, Riverhead, L. I., denying that he ever told your reporter, as stated, that the safe lately broken open by burglars at Riverhead was one of our manufacture. By making this correction you will oblige. Yours truly,

MARVIN & CO.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Monday Aug. 2, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTS: I positively state that I never told the reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES, or any other party, that ours was a Marvin safe.

Yours very respectfully,
R. T. SKIDMORE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS; WITH THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis: Atlanta Publication Company.

This book looks like an act of galvanism on a dead old subject, which, even in its liveliest days, was a very unhappy one, and which is no pleasanter at the present writing to anybody in the world. One would take it—dropping the figure—to be rather a diatribe than a biography. The author makes Mr. DAVIS the scapegoat of the Southern Confederacy, and writes somewhat in the spirit of the discontented Irishman, who, after the defeat of the Boyne, said: "Change kings and we will fight the battle over again!" The argument is rather futile. Mr. DAVIS was as good a man to be discomfited as anybody else; and very probably if our able historian himself had been at the head of that Confederacy it would have gone down all the same.

Our author shows candor and praises Mr. DAVIS for some things—for a noble and fastidious style of eloquence—the haughty and defiant eloquence of a rare and cultivated orator, and for his soldierly and commanding air on certain occasions, as well as for his high spirit, sense of honor, and so forth. But his defects greatly overbalanced these accomplishments. He had no statesmanship. When the troops of the Northern army got confused in the woods of Manassas, and so ran back to reassure themselves like good fellows, Mr. DAVIS allowed his own army to sit down and congratulate itself all round for several months, instead of ordering it to move at once upon the enemy's works, force its way to Washington, and oblige President LINCOLN and his Cabinet to come out of their last ditch and make terms with the wayward sisters. Our author evidently supposes that the sudden volunteer armies of the South were very well in hand and quite prepared to improve their first luck in some such formidable way. He also condemns Mr. DAVIS for neglecting to buy up all the cotton in the South and dispose of it to the English for an enormous sum of money—a piece of policy considered very feasible at the time; and for expecting that England would interfere in some anti-blockading way to make a diversion in favor of the Confederacy—a fancy that had he no right, strictly speaking, to indulge in. The Ex-President is especially condemned for the tyrannic narrowness and seclusion of his Government at Richmond, and for making that a dictatorship which should have been free to the influences of public opinion and open to the discussions and advice of all the Southern patriots generally—of the able statesmen and popular politicians, and especially of the editors of newspapers; which should, in fact, have been a "Committee of the Whole," stirring up the general enthusiasm, and exercising the general determination to bear a hand in the public management of affairs. No doubt, in such circumstances, many of the Southern editors would cheerfully have gone into the camps, after the old French revolutionary fashion, and given the Generals their advice and assistance in every emergency. Our author's special cause of blame was the removal of General JOHNSTON,—a clever and rather self-willed commander, who being too closely pressed by his opponents, could not win any battles,—and the appointment in his place of General HOOD, who made an effort in his own way and then comprehended how matters stood; getting the worst, in fact, and giving Mr. DAVIS an opportunity to afford the former officer another chance. But this charge is hardly a fair one. Mr. DAVIS knew very well that none of his Generals was "heaven-born," and when the people began to growl over checks and delays, he only did what all Presidents do in such quandaries, and put in a fresh man, hoping for the best. For all these things, and a number of others—among which was the obstinate refusal to sanction the necessary *retaliation* toward the close of the contest—the author condemns Mr. DAVIS, saying, in fact, that he was the "one man" who destroyed the Southern Confederacy—a judgment which is scarcely fair. For, if we come to single individuals, we find that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a hand in that business, and every dispassionate man will allow that he did much more than JEFF. DAVIS in the way of putting down the aforesaid Confederacy.

On the whole, it is scarcely just to blame Mr. DAVIS for his want of success in an undertaking which was a desperate one from the beginning. The South, single-handed, was bound to go down before the stronger division of the people. "Success covers a multitude of faults," in the words of a great hero; and defeat invents or exaggerates them. The war was a fraternal pounding match; and the deadliest fault of the beaten set of strategists was that they could not "pound" as long as the men on the other side. Nothing that Mr. DAVIS could do would have averted the result; and if he had been a little more good-natured and debonair, he might just as well have let our author and all the other journalists walk in and bear a hand freely in the solution of the problem. After all, Mr. POLLARD is not the man to write the events of that most important crisis of this, or any other, age. He is too heated and spiteful—or *seems* so; for very often a man will adopt and cherish a style much more exasperated than his feelings. His language is too trenchant. It no longer gives any pleasure in the North to have Richmond called "a filthy, accursed city," and a "patch upon the Confederacy," nor is anybody happy to join him in making fun of a poor lady, who should have been left out of such a history—at least till the close of it, when her womanly devotion made some little allusion to her a matter of necessity. Still, we are happy to see he finds something to praise—or not to carp at;—he approves of three persons—General LEE, Stonewall JACKSON and Ex-President JOHNSON, though he thinks LEE too calm and quiet for the best type of a *stratezos*. Stonewall JACKSON also has something of a shade on his portrait—a little savagery; but Mr. JOHNSON's is perfect. There is no speck to be found on the "coat-armory" of our late President. We have also to observe that Mr. POLLARD refutes the assertion that Mr. DAVIS encouraged BOOTH and his friends—which is good; and contradicts that other report so widely asserted and credited at the North, that the Ex-President of the Confederacy was taken prisoner in a petticoat; which is not quite so good, in an artistic sense; as it tends greatly to impair the picturesque effects of the Davis biography at this crisis, to which the petticoat, the bonnet and the iron manacles have already imparted such an air of adventure and romantic endurance. Everybody knows how the last and bravest young STEWART wore the petticoat of BETTY BURKE over the trews of proud PRESTON, and his short heroic history would be incomplete without it. As for Mr. DAVIS, if he must lose that "feature," he has the manacles to fall back on—and they may in time have as mellow and painless an effect as those of COLUMBUS, or BONNIVARD, or—no, no—*not* JACK SHEPPARD; he has no right to be mentioned with such distinguished exemplars as the foregoing.

This book, which has a portrait of Mr. DAVIS, is written in an animated, attractive style—rather strenuous for the most part—and it will give a good sketchy idea of the late "difficulty" to those who may have forgotten to make a note of it at the time of the occurrence.

CIPHER: A Romance. By JANE G. AUSTIN. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

This book would have set out very well with such a good novel-writing name on the front page, conciliating all criticism, if it had not, in the very first and foremost place, and in more majuscular type, the word "Cipher," suggesting so much of the maladroit and equivocal that it puts the better augury a good deal out of countenance and makes one wish that the *débutante*—for such we suppose she is—had taken a little more care of the omens. "Cipher," in fact, is not a lucky word—that's all. In a playful preface our authoress, likening her venture to a little toy-boat on the stream, wonders what its fate is to be, asks if the boys are going to throw stones at it—*we* know what she means by that!—and winds up by saying that whether it should sink or swim, it does not carry her life or her happiness along with it. This we are glad to hear—it shows very good sense; and we should be sorry to think her life or happiness should depend on the "Cipher," which is a work full of the inexperiences, imitations, affectations and certain other arabesque traceries of feeling such as grow and glow in the book-nourished imaginations of young ladies all the world over, whether in New-England or in Old England. We have here a flavor and fancy of classic reading—for our three heroines are named Neria, Claudia and Francia; also of mediæval reading and the elder continent, in a poisoned bracelet and mysterious family motto, with Vaughn:

> "Oh, Vaughn of Ravelstone,
> The sorrows of thy line!"

and Bonniemeer and Carrick and Cragness; and also of New-England reading and study, in the inevitable marching of the hero "to the front" with his regiment, his dying by a mortal stroke when all the war was rolled in smoke, and then the journey of the heroine—one of them—to the South, where she makes her way, with a pallid but powerful resolution, through the lines, till "blind and sick with the great joy swirling through her heart," she throws herself into the arms of the Colonel—for that terrible report from the front was an error, and he is now as strong as ever, or very nearly. It is a mixture of many ideas managed with a good deal of vivacity, and it is a great relief to find that, contrary to the savage rule of a great many novels written by ladies, all ends happily.

But now having come to the end of this book—some critics, without a conscience, would only come *at* it, by a short cut—one is disposed to remember the "Cipher" which has slipped out of his mind; and he then discovers it written in the old family papers of the Vaughn family in the words, "*Edaolu oe Oludluv!*" the interpretation of which is a mystery "so portentous that it has crushed the life out of the writer beneath its weight!" The reader is in a kind of agony to know what it is. But the authoress does not give any explanation; and an ill-natured critic would be apt to insinuate that she does not know herself. There the words remain, however, and the distracted reader has nothing for it but to lay them before the American Philological Society, at the first session of that respected association. We suspect the words are Welsh; for they look like that venerable speech, and the Vaughns are all from Wales.

We sometimes think our authoress is "very young." And then again we feel that no very young lady could manage the amusing vernacular of New-England so glibly and happily; and so we come to a conclusion the other way; in which case, we would advise her to choose the familiar rather than the politely-romantic elements of narrative in the story-telling line. She should try to be simple and true to nature. But that is as much as to say she should try to be a woman of genius. Her book has a number of good illustrations.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN FRANCE, GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND. By EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM. Edited by W. A. BUFFUM, late United States Consul at Trieste. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This elegantly-printed work is prefaced by a short biography of its clever author, now deceased; and its contents, and the manner in which they are presented, are calculated to interest every one who takes it up. Mr. BUFFUM's style is remarkably good and graphic, and his descriptions of the scenes he witnessed are among the best we have seen—so simple, animated and to the point. He seems to have had a genius for observation and the happy management of facts, and everything he sees is distinctly seen by the reader as well. He goes over the old ground of the tourists, and describes what has been often described already—a fact which should be no disparagement of the book, because a previous knowledge of anything only makes another version of it the more interesting, when the theme is a worthy one in itself. Of two books, one named a *Journey up Broadway*, the other, a *Voyage up the Drawaddy*, we know which would be most attractive. We are always interested in Paris and Switzerland and the Alps, because we have read so much about them; but if we have visited those places we are still more interested. Here we have a variety of very pleasant and instructive papers—beginning with one on champagne wine, its growth and manufacture in the deep-delved earth; and we are next carried to the Baths of Hombourg, introduced to the Kursaal, and then initiated into the mysteries of "Rouge-et-noir," "Roulette," and the other diversions and peculiarities of that fashionable resort. We have explanations and drawings of the cards, and the reader may by an effort of imagination fancy himself in the midst of those reprehensible scenes of enjoyment. We are next carried out into the fresher and grander scenes of the Bernese Oberland, and then into the renowned tunnel named from Mont Cenis. This dark thoroughfare goes from Fourneaux, in the valley of the Arc, on the French side, to Bardoneche, in the valley of the Dora, on the Italian side, and will be about eight miles long. The ridge under which it runs is marked by three notable summits, the Col Frejus, the Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Roue. Mont Cenis itself is near sixteen miles away. Our author carries us for miles through the French opening and brings us up to the boring machine, in a den where the workmen and visitors may, if they please, fancy the solid mass of the Alps which rises over their heads to the height of four thousand feet. The description of this place and work is perhaps the best and most instructive in the book. A short extract will give some idea of it:

> "The gallery here is not quite nine feet in width, and but eight and a half in height. The *affusto*, as the huge structure is called upon which the perforating machines are borne, and which bears precisely the same relation to them that the carriage does to the gun, nearly fills up the entire space. In order to observe the action of the machinery, we were obliged to coast carefully along the side of this heavy wagon, and when arrived at the front, to wedge ourselves between it and the rock, with just space enough to stand in. Here the sights and sounds really became cheerful and pleasant. The gallery is brilliantly lighted; the compressed air, a jet of which is constantly escaping from the conduit-pipe, is fresh, cool, and grateful to the wearied lungs; the constant rapid "thud" of the drill as it strikes the rock, the hissing sound of the escaping air, the cries of the workmen to each other, sounding unnaturally loud in this pure air and confined space, all constituted a scene as exciting as it was strange. A feeling of manly pride at the sight and action of these wonderful machines, in the operation of which the powers of nature are made the slaves of man, seems to invade the soul. We forget that we are so far from daylight, and that four thousand feet of Alps are weighing above our heads. We forget danger, and banish fear; and the workmen, thirty-nine of whom are employed upon each *affusto*, seem to have no idea of either. They perform their labor in this little hole with a remarkable sense of security. They seem to play with these huge machines—they put their hands upon and direct the steel bar which strikes the rock, and the powerful instrument which pierces the Alps glides between their fingers like a child's toy. They hop about like toads between the drills, perch themselves upon and under the various parts of the monster machine, and never seem to dream that at any moment some unknown, unlooked-for fissure in the rock may be discovered, and they crushed to atoms by the tumbling mass, or that this powerful agent, which they have made their slave, with its explosive force of six atmospheres, may some time burst its iron fetters and scatter death and destruction around it."

From the Grand Tunnel we are brought back to the *Quartier Latin* of Paris, and the social life of the Parisians in the matters of food, dress, lodging, and the theatres of all sorts. We go through the *Closerie de Lilas*, walk all the hospitals, horrify ourselves in the dissecting-rooms, and then try to recover our cheerfulness in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise and the Catacombs. A great number of other metropolitan features are well described, and all have the effect, and more than the effect, of a series of well-executed photographs. It is altogether a very agreeable and good book, and is ornamented by some delineations of natural and artificial objects.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITALS.

Their Advantages and Importance—A New Hospital to be Built in this City—Description of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In view of the pressing wants of the inhabitants of this City, it is proposed to create a new hospital in the upper part of New-York, to be called the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. Its promoters intend at first only to erect one-half of the building, sufficient to accommodate seventy-five in-patients, at a cost of $100,000; the second half to be completed as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, and the land for the entire building has already been purchased.

Many causes combine to render the erection of a second hospital for the treatment of eye and ear diseases in New-York not only desirable but absolutely necessary. The accommodation at the present Eye and Ear Infirmary is inadequate to meet the increased demands made upon it in consequence of the rapid growth of the city, and the multiplication of diseases of the eye and ear among the industrial and indigent classes, caused by tenement-house life, the many new and peculiar kinds of labor, such as the preparation of chemical dyes, &c. The inaccessibility of the present Infirmary is also a great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the upper part of the city, where much disease is rife and accidents to the eye are constantly occurring among the laborers employed in blasting rock. Incapacity for labor is so very gradually induced by diseases of the eye, and ear that a workingman is only too apt to put off a visit to the hospital in search of advice; and this visit is likely to be still longer delayed when his journey to and fro and the unnecessary detention, caused by a press of patients, to which he is subjected at the Infirmary, entail on him the loss of half or three-quarters of a day's wages.

Moreover, it should be remembered that more than 1,000 students of medicine annually sojourn in New-York for the purpose of prosecuting their medical studies. It is imperative that they should have opportunities of witnessing the very best methods of special practice before being allowed to try their unskilled hands among the poor in the different parts of the country where they may assume the responsibility of practice. This knowledge can only be gained by studying in special hospitals, and it is necessary to have ample means and accommodation for the proper instruction of so many students. By the erection of these special hospitals the standard of medical education is considerably raised, while additional safeguards are given to society against the baneful influence of incompetent practitioners and, above all, of unqualified quacks. But perhaps the most telling argument in favor of the erection of a new hospital is that men of the highest standing in their profession consider it a great necessity, and that they are willing not only to undertake its management, but to gratuitously bring to bear their great skill and experience on the treatment of its patients.

It is quite impossible that accidents to the eye, especially in country districts, can be properly treated; and many a poor fellow loses his sight, not from carelessness, but from the unavoidable incompetence of his medical attendant. He consequently becomes a non-producing citizen, and entails a heavy cost on the State for his support, compared with which the expense of treating him in a special hospital would be a mere trifle. In case of accidents to or diseases of the eye, the sufferers cannot be removed to a general hospital on account of the exceptional treatment which they require. It is absolutely necessary for them to be kept in a darkened room, a circumstance which would alone forbid their admission to the general wards, for to ordinary patients light is essentially necessary. It would seem, then, that hospitals specially adapted to their special requirements, where they can be treated either as out-patients or in-patients according to circumstances, are not only desirable but imperative.

Again, incalculable mischief is often done from ignorance or defect of caution in providing suitable glasses for persons suffering from defective sight or eye disease, and proper instruments for conveying sound for those suffering from disease of the ear. Those glasses and instruments are not always most suitable which are the most comfortable, or which apparently best answer their required purpose. Nothing but a minute and scientific examination of the eye or ear can properly determine this most important question, the regulation of which is by no means the least important of the duties of the surgeons attached to eye and ear hospitals. Artificial eyes also are furnished to patients for the relief of distressing deformity, which not only disfigures the sufferer but often closes to him many useful avenues of employment. These, of course, must be most scientifically adjusted, or they will occasion much mischief and cause the patient considerable pain.

But how valuable are such hospitals as schools of surgery. In general hospitals the cases of these particular diseases which are brought under the notice of students are too few to give them sufficient opportunities of study and practice; but in special hospitals the young surgeon is literally surrounded by every variety and form of them. The need of these special hospitals and their general importance for accidents and diseases of the eye has already been shown; their importance as regards the treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the ear may be judged from the following facts. Some time ago a surgeon, who has made the eye and ear his specialty, examined 296 poor persons who were permanently deaf and dumb. Of this number 182 were congenital cases; 142 had become afflicted after birth from inflammation of the ear. Of the whole number 114 might certainly have been relieved in their power of hearing and consequently in their power of imitating sound—that is, speaking—if they had been properly treated for disease of the ear in their childhood. It is asserted that there is not a physician in any of the numerous deaf and dumb asylums in this country who is thoroughly competent to examine and treat the ear, although a large percentage of their inmates are suffering from inflammation or ulceration of that organ. Two years ago a surgeon was examining for the purpose of his own personal study the ears of some of the children in one of the largest of these deaf and dumb asylums, and in the course of his examinations he removed from the ear of one of these unhappy children a brass button which had remained in the child's ear for many years, but the presence of which had never been detected by the resident physician. There is little doubt that, if physicians generally were properly instructed as to the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of the ear, a large number of cases of acquired deaf-mutism could be entirely prevented, or at least greatly modified in character.

A complete revolution in opthalmology was created in 1851 by the invention of the opthalmoscope, by Professor HELMHOLTZ, of Heidelberg. This invention marked the commencement of a new era in the pathology of the eye. Many entirely unknown and subtle diseases were discovered by its aid, while its use facilitated the arriving at a more correct diagnosis of those already known. By means of this very simple instrument the interior of the eye is as distinctly visible to the skilled surgeon as are the articles of furniture in a moderately well lighted room. By its assistance the operator is enabled to see the end of the optic nerve, the essential organ of vision, only half an inch removed from the base of the brain. The oculist thus sees directly further into the human body than the student of any other branch of surgical science—in fact, he sees a portion of the brain itself.

The oldest known hospital for diseases of the eye and ear was established at Vienna in the latter part of the eighteenth century. There are now over forty of these hospitals in different parts of Europe. For a long period Vienna maintained the legal position for the treatment of these diseases, and one of her greatest Professors—BEER—has given his name to the instrument invented by him for removing cataract, which is now in general use and known as the Beer knife. But of late years Berlin has disputed with Vienna for the honors of this proud position, while London comes very near them both, and New-York is making rapid strides.

At Vienna there are two of these hospitals, making up ninety-two beds for in-patients, to a population of 554,000. During the last year the total number of in and out patients who were treated at these hospitals was 4,200; the number of operations for cataract alone was 170. At Berlin there is one hospital with 120 beds, to a population of 600,000; the number of patients last year was 6,800, of whom 325 were operated on for cataract. In London there are five hospitals, one very large and four small ones, to a population of 3,500,000. They had in the aggregate, in 1868, no less than 16,000 patients, and in one hospital alone, that of Moorfields, 344 operations for cataract were performed during the course of that year. At Birmingham they have one hospital to 296,000 inhabitants; they had 7,358 patients and 125 operations for cataract. Manchester has one hospital to 358,000 population; 4,000 patients and 116 operations for cataract. Glasgow has one hospital, with twenty-four beds, to 490,000 inhabitants; 1,900 patients, and fifty operations for cataract. This hospital is under the superintendence of Dr. MACKENZIE, of world-wide reputation, whose works have been republished in America and in many countries in Europe. Dresden has one hospital, with fifty beds, to 128,000 population; 2,000 patients, and forty-one operations for cataract. Dusseldorf has one hospital, with eighty beds, to 55,000 population; 4,100 patients, and 142 operations for cataract. There are two small hospitals, making up twelve beds, to 80,000 inhabitants, at Frankfort-on-the-Main; 2,400 patients, and thirty-three operations for cataract. Heidelberg has two hospitals, with 106 beds, to a population of 17,700; 4,700 patients, and 143 operations for cataract. Moscow has one hospital, with ninety-six beds, to a population of 350,000; 8,000 patients, and 182 operations for cataract. At Naples there is one hospital for 471,000 inhabitants; 1,656 patients, and twenty-five operations for cataract. Prague has one hospital, with 180 beds, to a population of 160,000; 3,725 patients, and 153 operations for cataract. At Halle there are fifty beds to 46,000 inhabitants; at Königsberg, forty-four beds to 95,000 inhabitants; at Munich, forty beds to 165,000 inhabitants; at Riga, seventy-five beds to 65,000 inhabitants; at Turin, 300 beds to 179,000 inhabitants; at Utrecht, forty-four beds to 57,000 inhabitants; and at Zurich, forty-five beds to 40,000 inhabitants. These are the statistics of only some of these European hospitals, but they are sufficient to show the great prevalence of these particular diseases. They show, also, that the inhabitants of some countries are much more afflicted than those of others; for instance, during last year there were only 1,656 patients at Naples, in a population of 471,000, while at Heidelberg there were 4,700 patients in a population of 17,700.

In Paris they have no public hospitals specially set apart for the treatment of eye and ear diseases. There are several institutions in that city, but they are of a private character and are mostly the property of their principals. The Professors of Paris object to specialities, and, in fact, all over the world, from some cause or another, the Professors of this branch of surgical science have never been allowed to take their proper position. Even at Vienna, for a long time the Medical University was the only institution which had a Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, and there are now only two places in the world where these Professors rank equally with the other Professors, inasmuch as they are not permitted to take any part in the examination of students. At Vienna and Berlin, however, students must graduate in ophthalmology and otology in order to pass their examination. A short time ago the Emperor NAPOLEON was desirous of making Dr. LIEBREICH, the celebrated ophthalmologist, a full Professor in the Paris School of Medicine, but the other Professors were so strongly opposed to the creation of this new professorship that the Emperor was compelled to give up the idea. Such jealousy and bigotry is almost inconceivable in a profession whose duties consist in alleviating the bodily ills of mankind.

The New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the first hospital of this description in the United States, was founded in August, 1820. During the year 1868, 6,815 patients with diseases of the eye and 1,526 patients with diseases of the ear were treated at the Infirmary. It is a noteworthy fact that, of this number 3,134 were born in the United States, and 5,207 were of foreign birth. During this year no less than 577 operations were performed, of which 102 were for cataract. The Infirmary accommodates fifty patients. We can gain some idea of the necessity of special hospitals and special practitioners for eye and ear diseases from the fact that these 8,341 patients were treated for 156 distinctive diseases of the eye and twenty-eight diseases of the ear. The hospital at Brooklyn has sixteen beds to 300,000 inhabitants; 1,486 patients were treated last year. The Wills Hospital for the blind and lame in Philadelphia is supposed to have about 3,000 patients, but the authorities do not issue any report. Two of the hospitals in Rochester, which has a population of only 60,000, have exclusive wards, with special surgeons attached to them, for diseases of the eye and ear; the ward in the City Hospital accommodating five patients, and the ward at St. Mary's Hospital sixteen. The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston was founded in March, 1826, though it had been privately in operation on a very small scale for two years previous. It has thirty-nine beds, nineteen for males and twenty for females. The number of patients last year was 3,918; the number of operations 247, of which 36 were for cataract. Out of this number the eye in two cases was subsequently lost; five cases required further operation, and twenty-nine were entirely successful, the patients all being able to read ordinary type. There is also a special ward in the Boston General Hospital. Chicago has one especial hospital, established eleven years ago. It has twenty beds, and about 1,200 general patients. There is also a special ward in one of the city hospitals. There are also small infirmaries at St. Louis and Cincinnati. There are no known special hospitals in the South.

There are two societies in connection with this branch of surgical science—the American Ophthalmological Society and the American Otological Society. Their members must be graduates in medicine, of good professional standing, and specially interested in aural and ophthalmic science and art. They are strictly forbidden by the constitution to place any distinctive titles after their names, or to announce in print that they give their attention to special practice. These two Societies meet annually for the purpose of receiving and imparting information, for the discussion of complicated cases, and for considering the correspondence of their Foreign Secretaries. There are also similar local societies for New-York and Brooklyn combined, which meet once a month to discuss cases, read papers, &c. At these meetings patients are sometimes introduced for general examination.

A very valuable periodical, entitled *The Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology*, is published twice a year, to which all the leading members of this branch of the medical profession throughout the country contribute. An immense mass of important and highly interesting information is thus dispersed in all directions.

THE GREENBUSH AFFRAY.

Arrests for Murder—Post-Mortem Examination Upon Deputy Sheriff Griggs' Body.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, upon a warrant issued by Justice HEVENOR, Town Constables WELLS and GREGORY, of East Greenbush, proceeded to the residence of WM. WHITBECK and arrested his two sons, JOHN D. and BENJAMIN WHITBECK, upon a charge of murder, their victim being Deputy Sheriff WILLARD GRIGGS, of Sandlake. The warrant was sworn out by Colonel CHURCH. The arrest of these parties was made without resistance, and they were brought before the Magistrate, where the friends of the accused proposed to waive an examination. Justice HEVENOR refused to consent to this arrangement, and committed the accused to the jail in this city for examination to-day. The young men remained in jail during last night, and this morning were taken to Greenbush, where it was proposed to examine them.

Meantime the Coroner's inquest is proceeding at Sandlake, the home of Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS. Yesterday Coroner HURLEY went out and took charge of the body, and authorized Drs. BURTON and CATLIN to go out and make a *post-mortem* examination of the remains. This duty was performed during the afternoon, and revealed the cause of death to have been a serious fracture of the skull from a club in the hands of one of the anti-renters. The pistol ball wounds were serious, one especially so, but none of them necessarily fatal. The *post-mortem* showed the following wounds: A radiating fracture extending about nine inches and encircling the skull; the temporal bone fractured throughout its whole extent in three lines; a comminuted fracture at the point of injury, leaving a clot of blood of about three ounces effused from the meningeal artery; also a fracture extending across the base of the skull to and through the left orbit from the comminuted fracture of temporal bone; one bullet hole one-half inch from spine over the last lumbar vertebræ; another two inches to right of sacrum; another to the left of sacrum at about the same distance; one ball about two inches from the anterior superior spinous process of the illium, and traversing said bone; one bullet hole in mouth, traversing the antrum; one bullet hole midway between shoulder and elbow, passing through muscles of arm, and one bullet hole two inches from the articulation of elbow joint, passing upward to the biceps and there removed.

The death of GRIGGS produces great excitement in Sandlake, where he was well known and much respected. The anti-renters in that region condemn the murder in outspoken terms. They say they are as much opposed as ever to the old feudal system of the past, but the law is against them and they are prepared to yield it obedience.

The Recent Bank Failure at Penn Yan.

The Watkins *Express* gives the following incidents connected with the failure of J. J. RAPLEE's bank: "A lady presented a check drawn by a distinguished attorney of Canandaigua for some $1,400 or $1,500 only the day before the catastrophe, and he was induced to forego payment, as a matter of temporary accommodation to the bank, for only a day or two; but having been advised, by a friend, subsequently, that the bank would not be holden without the check had been "certified," she returned and had it certified, thus unwittingly releasing the attorney—and lost all. A farmer called at the bank on Saturday morning to purchase a draft of $400, and as the clerk, who was entirely innocent of what was going on, could not reach the blanks till Mr. RAPLEE came with the safe keys, the man left his money "to do a little business elsewhere." During his absence several checks from other parties were sent in, and as the key had not arrived, the clerk paid the checks out of the farmer's cash, in the utmost good faith, using it all up, or nearly so. When the farmer returned for his draft, the news of the banker's disappearance had just been communicated to the clerk, but too late. The money was gone, no draft could be given and there was no remedy. There are many other incidents of a most singular and aggravating character, but the most painful one is that of a man who had deposited $14,000 worth of national bonds for safe keeping, a portion of which belonged to children for whom he was acting as guardian. On learning his and their irreparable loss, he went into convulsions, and at the last advices was a raving maniac. We give these reports as they reach us, and while unable to vouch for their perfect accuracy, doubt not that they are substantially true."

A Terrible Encounter With a Young Bull.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug. 2.

Mr. H. B. ANDRUS, who resides about seven miles northwest of this city, and two miles north of Fitch's Corners, met with serious injuries on Saturday night last, while attempting to take a young bull from the pasture to his stable. The enraged animal turning upon him knocked him down, and began goring and stamping him. Mr. ANDRUS made a powerful and determined fight, and, as the bull attacked him, grappled for the rope attached to the ring in his nose, but the rope becoming entangled in the bull's horns, the victim failed to get the power he sought. Finally, after having fought the brute some fifteen minutes and having three or four ribs and his collar bone broken, and being unable to regain his feet, Mr. ANDRUS was glad to find that the bull had become exhausted. At this juncture he called to a boy who happened to be passing and who came promptly to the rescue, but was unable to render much assistance. The boy, however, then ran to the house and alarmed the family. Mr. CRISSE, one of the household, procured a lantern, and by skillful manœuvering succeeded in securing the infuriated bull. It was then found that Mr. ANDRUS was so severely injured as to be utterly unable to help himself, and he was carried into the house and a messenger was dispatched to this city for medical attendance.

At 9 o'clock last evening the unfortunate man was lying in a critical condition, and fears were entertained that his injuries might prove fatal.

Suicide of a Washington Market Dealer.

CHARLES W. HOLDRIDGE, aged 49, a native of New-York, has for some years been well known in Washington Market, as an extensive dealer in various kinds of produce. On Tuesday afternoon he returned to his home, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near First-avenue, about his usual hour, and told his wife that he intended to lie down for two or three hours, and did not wish to be disturbed. Mrs. HOLDRIDGE visited his room soon after his retirement and saw him take something from a chest, pour a liquid into a tumbler and drink it. As her husband had frequently kept liquor in his chest she suspected nothing wrong, and went away again. At 10 o'clock she again entered the room, and discovered that her husband was in a dying condition. Medical aid was at once summoned, but it was too late, as HOLDRIDGE expired before midnight. Whether the deceased merely intended to take enough laudanum, for that was subsequently found to be the draught he had swallowed, for the purpose of gaining sleep, or whether he deliberately intended suicide, can never be known.

The Third-Avenue Gap in Brooklyn.

A petition signed by seventy-two residents and property owners in the immediate vicinity of the swamp lands owned by the Third-avenue Improvement Company, of Brooklyn, represents to the Water and Sewerage Board that the operations of the Company in that region are calculated to add from three to ten millions of dollars' worth of taxable property to the City, on lands at present unfit for the erection of dwelling-houses. They further represent that the lands alluded to are now covered with stagnant water, and are, during the hot season especially, a common nuisance; that the projected work can be prosecuted without inconvenience or danger to the public, and the Improvement Company should be allowed to place a culvert under the avenue as proposed, and build a substantial stone or iron bridge. They also represent that the ground under Third-avenue is so soft that it would be injudicious to construct public sewers in it. A thorough examination of the soil under Third-avenue will be made by competent engineers.

Fatal Burning Casualty.

On Wednesday morning the wife of GEO. T. SAMMIS, of Amityville, poured some kerosene oil on the smoking coals of a fire which she had just made, but which did not burn well. The blaze from the stove communicated with the stream from the oil-can, and an explosion followed. The lady's clothes instantly became covered with oil and flame. She had in her arms a little baby, which she threw upon the ground before its clothing had caught fire, and then rushed with it into the street. The wind added to the fury of the blaze, and before assistance arrived she was literally burned to a crisp.

THE GUNBOAT SEIZURE.

Further Details of the Affair—The Vessels Still in the Custody of the Marshal.

The announcement of the seizure of the thirty gunboats said to belong to the Spanish Government, was received with great joy by the friends of Cuba in this City, yesterday, who stoutly alleged that they were intended for use against fillibustering expeditions. The Spanish Consul preserved the most strict silence in the midst of the rejoicing, not even offering the faintest remonstrance to the Government authorities against the summary seizure of the vessels belonging to his Government. At the Marshal's office additional particulars were ascertained concerning the vessels. The Marshal first received information about them from Washington, from which place orders were forwarded to take possession of them on the ground that they were to be employed in making war on the Republic of Peru. Marshal BARLOW discovered that CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER was the person who had the contract for the construction of the boats. The latter had agreed to furnish them complete to the Spanish Government, without the armament, for $50,000 each. The armament was to be supplied at KIMBALL'S iron foundry at Cold Spring, and was to consist of one 100-pound swivel gun for each boat.

It was found that fifteen vessels were being built at Mystic, Conn., to which place Marshal BARLOW dispatched Deputy Marshals CHRISTIE and WINSLOW, besides telegraphing to the Marshal of New-Haven, requesting him to keep a watch on the vessels. The construction of the remaining fifteen vessels was being conducted at POILLON'S ship-yard, Brooklyn, and at STACK'S ship-yard, Greenpoint. At the time of the seizure only nine had been launched, and these were towed to DELAMATER'S iron works, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, for the purpose of receiving their machinery.

The work on them was allowed to continue by the Marshal without interference. Four gunboats were detailed from the Navy-yard, with instructions to keep watch over them and prevent any escape which might possibly be attempted.

Mr. DELAMATER had an interview with the Marshal yesterday afternoon in regard to the ultimate aims likely to be pursued by the Government, and although the result of the interview is not known, it is understood that Marshal BARLOW informed him that he should rigidly obey the order of the Government in regard to the suppression of fillibustering at this port, whether by Cubans or Spaniards, and that he will hold the vessels until directed to release them by the authorities at Washington.

IMPRISONMENT FOR INSANITY.

An Interesting Case in the Court—The Keeper of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum Charged with Illegal Detention of a Lady Improperly Committed.

On the 27th of July last a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, on behalf of Mrs. ABIJAH W. COLVILLE, a lady 73 years of age, who claimed that she was improperly and illegally detained in the Bloomingdale Asylum. The writ was served the same afternoon upon Dr. BROWN, the physician in charge, and was made returnable yesterday morning. The case was called yesterday before Judge DALY by Mr. TOWNSEND, and after waiting an hour or more, Dr. BROWN made his appearance, when Mr. TOWNSEND made his motion that a return should be made to the *habeas corpus*. Thereupon Dr. BROWN handed up to the Court the writ which had been served on him, upon the back of which was a statement that Mrs. COLVILLE had been received in the institution about fourteen months ago on a certificate signed by two physicians in New-Jersey, and under a commitment signed by JOHN WHITE, Justice of the Peace for the County of Hudson, New-Jersey. Mr. TOWNSEND objected to this on the ground that it did not constitute a legal return to the *habeas corpus*, and that he was entitled to have the papers themselves, on which the party was detained, presented in Court. He denied the fact stated by Dr. BROWN, that the commitment was signed by a Justice of the Peace in Hudson County, was true.

Judge DALY, after consulting the statute, sustained Mr. TOWNSEND's view, and said that it would be necessary for Dr. BROWN to produce the papers.

It further appeared that on the day after the *habeas corpus* was served Mrs. COLVILLE was discharged from the Asylum with a note from Dr. BROWN stating that she was discharged with his approval. Dr. BROWN then asked for an adjournment in order that he might obtain legal advice, and desired the Court to wait until such adjourned day before compelling him to produce the papers above referred to, as part of his return. He proceeded to state that he supposed that all Mr. TOWNSEND required was the discharge of Mrs. COLVILLE from the Asylum, and that when he (Mr. TOWNSEND) called at the Asylum to see her, he had opportunity given him to do so.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the adjournment on the ground that, as the doctor had discharged Mrs. COLVILLE, no other proceedings could be had under the *habeas corpus*, except to compel a proper return, which he desired to have done, as other proceedings would be instituted. He stated that the case came to him through the editor of the *Independent*, who sent him a letter he had received from Mrs. COLVILLE, in which she requested Mr. TOWNSEND to come and see her. Mr. TOWNSEND said he was unable to go at that time, but after receiving two or three subsequent letters from her he called at the Asylum. He saw nothing at his interview with Mrs. COLVILLE that indicated insanity, and he took her statement; that upon this statement he went to New-Jersey and had interviews with and took the affidavits of the neighbors of Mrs. COLVILLE, upon which he believed that great injustice had been done her by her relatives and by the authorities of the Asylum; that Dr. JULIEN, one of the physicians who signed the certificate of her insanity, stated that he had no remembrance whatever of the case, and that he had called on Justice WHITE, who signed the commitment, and who stated that he did not know one of the doctors (BENDEER) who had signed the certificate of her insanity, but had signed the commitment on the representations made to him by Dr. JULIEN. Mr. TOWNSEND said he regarded this as a case even worse than that of Commodore MEADE, who was incarcerated in the same Asylum, and that it was certainly strange that Mrs. COLVILLE, who, he had been informed while at the Asylum, was not only insane but violent, should be discharged on the very day after the service of the *habeas corpus*. It was evidently done to avoid an examination.

The Court then, by consent of both parties, adjourned the case till Friday next at 11 A. M.

Fatal Accident at Quarantine.

A sad accident occurred yesterday at Quarantine, of which Superintendent JAMES O'ROURKE telegraphs the following account:

"At 1 o'clock, while Mr. BONKER was hoisting a large stone, to be placed in the rip-raps around the structure, the derrick, which was attached to his scow, gave way, instantly killing PATRICK PHIBBS, a native of Ireland, living at Stapleton, Staten Island, where he has a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. The deceased had his left arm broken in two places, his left ankle and right thigh also broken, and his head smashed in so that his brains oozed out. MARTIN SIMS, who had been assisting to unload the scow, had his forehead cut severely, but I think not dangerously."

A Cuban Commissary Accused of Forgery and Fraud.

MANUEL CORTEZ, a native of Spain, aged 34, and a seaman by profession, was arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having defrauded a merchant by means of a worthless check. CORTEZ called at the store of DAVID TILTON, at No. 36 Harrison-street, on the 3d inst., and represented himself as attached to the Commissary Department of the Cuban Junta. He further stated that he was then collecting large quantities of commissary stores for new expeditions to Cuba, and went so far in his assumed character as to select 300 barrels of flour, for which he tendered as payment a check on the cashier of Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., at No. 27 Water-street, the check calling for the sum of $2,400, made payable to the order of MANUEL CORTEZ, and purporting to have been signed by GEROMINO HERNANDEZ. Mr. TILTON was so far impressed with the appearance, conduct and representations of CORTEZ, that he accepted the order in good faith, and advanced the sum of $30 to the prisoner as a commission. He took the precaution of holding possession of the flour until he could make the necessary inquiries regarding the genuineness of the check received from CORTEZ. Investigation led to the discovery that there was no such firm as "Reynolds & Co." in Water-street, and as the fraud became apparent to Mr. TILTON's mind, he caused the arrest of CORTEZ yesterday. When examined before the Magistrate he denied his guilt and identity, but was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The officer found him in possession of a variety of checks and orders for various amounts, and on different persons as yet unknown.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Complaints Against Emigrant Agents—Statistics of the Last Month.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden, Mr. WINSTON presiding. After a few appropriations for Ward's Island work had been made, a letter was read from Mr. H. VAN NESS, Castle Garden Agent, to the effect that he revoked the power of attorney granted to J. W. FOSS, as a forwarding agent at Havre, France, on account of his having overcharged emigrant passengers. The communication recommended that all business in relation to emigrants should be transacted in Castle Garden, to the exclusion of foreign and domestic agents. The Commissioners subsequently considered the question of confirming the recent appointment of Mr. VAN NESS as agent of Castle Garden. Mr. O'GORMAN opposed immediate confirmation, saying that Mr. VAN NESS had been charged with having engaged in a personal encounter with EDWARD HOGAN, Police Justice, and it was advisable to ascertain whether he was a person of suitable temperament to hold his present responsible position before he was confirmed.

Mr. LOUTREL spoke in favor of Mr. VAN NESS, urging his confirmation on the ground that he was already acting as Agent, and that it would put a slight upon him to delay his case. He was then regularly confirmed, all the Commissioners supporting him with the exception of Messrs. MCELROY and O'GORMAN.

It was also resolved that the particulars of his quarrel with Justice HOGAN be inquired into.

A resolution that a committee be appointed to look into the complaints preferred against WM. C. ALBERTSON, baggage carrier of Castle Garden, was adopted.

Mr. O'GORMAN said that the carrier had been accused of exacting small amounts of money on each piece of baggage left in the Garden over twenty-four hours.

Another resolution was offered by Mr. O'GORMAN, requiring an investigation into the conduct of WM. H. SMITH, who is charged with collecting $500 from emigrant boarding-house keepers, the money being given to him to secure his influence. The resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

According to the statistics of emigration, the number of arrivals since July 28 was 4,925, making a total of 158,064 from the 1st of January up to the present time, being an excess of nearly 25,000 over the arrivals in the same period in 1868.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Interesting Statistics of Fires for July—Causes, Losses and Insurance.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT yesterday submitted a report, showing the operations of his Bureau for the month of July: During the month there were 101 fires; seventeen were caused by bursting or upsetting of kerosene lamps, nineteen were caused by carelessness of occupants and employes, twenty-five were caused by fireworks, two were of incendiary origin, nine were unknown, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. Of these fires twenty-four took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th insts., and were caused by fireworks. Most of these fires were extinguished by the Police and citizens. The total amount of damage resulting therefrom was $750.

The number of fires in which no loss was sustained was thirty-three; less than $100, twenty-four; between $100 and $1,000, twenty-four; between $1,000 and $5,000, thirteen; between $5,000 and $10,000, four; between $10,000 and $50,000, three; loss on buildings, $31,800; loss on stock, $100,000; total loss, $131,800; insurance on buildings, $163,500; insurance on stock, $852,400; total insurance, $1,015,900. The following is a comparative statement of the number of fires, losses and insurances for July 1868, and July, 1869:

	July, 1868.	July, 1869.
Number of fires	57	101
Loss on buildings	$19,200	$31,800
Loss on stock	159,350	100,000
Total loss	$178,550	$131,800
Insurance on buildings	99,700	163,500
Insurance on stock	321,040	852,400
Total insurance	$420,740	$1,015,900

It appears from the report of Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY that the number of fires occurring in Brooklyn during the month of July was thirty-nine; of which one was of incendiary origin, one caused by kerosene and gasoline, twenty caused by fireworks, four carelessness of occupants and employes, and seven of unknown origin. The remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number in which no loss was claimed was eleven; less than $100, twelve; between $100 and $1,000, eight; between $1,000 and $5,000, four; between $5,000 and $10,000, one; between $10,000 and $50,000, three; loss on buildings, $8,650; loss on stock, $45,565; total loss, $54,215; insurance on buildings, $31,000; insurance on stock, $75,050; total insurance, $106,050.

Police Trials.

Commissioner SMITH yesterday sat to hear complaints against policemen for improper conduct and violations of the rules. There having been no trials for a week, there was an unusually large calendar, but most of the cases were of such trivial character as being late at roll-call, drinking coffee on post, and being off post, and were of no public interest. The exceptions are included in the following list: ALFRED S. BATTERSBY, of the Eighteenth Precenct, was tried for clubbing JOSEPH MARTIN, of No. 31 Baxter-street. The evidence was so favorable to the officer that the case was referred to the Board for further consideration.

FLORENCE REARDON and JAMES KENNEY, of the Forty-third Precinct, charged Sergeant EDWARD J. TEMPLE, of the same Precinct, with improper conduct, and specified that when going down stairs at Police Headquarters he had called them liars, and had said that he would not believe them under oath, and had prefixed to both declarations profane expressions. The matter was referred to the Board.

Officers WHITE and WELLS, of the Fifth Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty in not preventing a burglary at No. 11 Laight-street, which occurred about 10 o'clock on the night of the 23d of July; but the evidence showed that the officers were not at fault, as the thieves must have been secreted in the store before it was closed, and had merely walked out, and not broken in.

Commissioner BOSWORTH, who sat in this case, in deciding to refer it to the Board, remarked that no faithfulness of vigilance on the part of the Police would serve as a protection against burglars unless citizens should exercise ordinary care to see that thieves are not secreted in their stores when they are closed for the night.

Movements of the President.

General Grant is still stopping with his family at the residence of his brother-in-law, A. R. CORBIN, Esq., in Twenty-seventh-street. Yesterday morning he took a short drive in Central Park. The President and family leave at 3:30 P. M. to-day, to become the guests of Secretary FISH, at his residence at Garrison's, on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite West Point, where they are to remain till Monday, when he returns to Washington, leaving his family at Mr. CORBIN's, and, after a few days' stay at the capital, will return here, to take them on a visit to General KANE's residence in Pennsylvania, and afterward to Saratoga and the White Mountains, returning by way of Newport, R. I.

THE FENIAN FUND.

Further Proceedings in the Superior Court—Statement of the Receiver, Mr. Barr.

This litigation, about which so much has been published in the TIMES recently, came up again yesterday in the Superior Court Special Term, before Mr. Justice McCUNN. The case, entitled WM. H. BAILEY *vs.* JOHN O'MAHONEY and others, was the one specially before the Court, although the suit in the Supreme Court, in which Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and ERNEST LUCKE are parties, was alluded to incidentally. Mr. BAILEY brought his action not only in behalf of himself, but of all other Fenian bondholders, asking for the application of the Fenian funds to the payment of the bonds, so far as the same would apply. A motion was then made by the plaintiff to have a receiver appointed of all the funds, amounting in the aggregate to about $45,000. It was further alleged that a portion of these funds is in the hands of the City Chamberlain, and another part in the hands of Mr. THOMAS J. BARR, a receiver who has been appointed by the Court in the action of O'MAHONEY *vs.* The Firm of BELMONT & Co.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY's affidavit was read to the effect that he is a plaintiff in the suit; that since the commencement of the action he has learned that a portion of the funds mentioned in the complaint, that were deposited in the hands of Messrs. Belmont & Lucke, and claimed by Mr. O'Mahoney, have since been deposited in the hands of the City Chamberlain of the City of New-York in a certain action pending in the Supreme Court, in which O'Mahony is a party claiming to be entitled to receive the said funds; that from what has already taken place, it is necessary for the interest and protection of deponent, and the other bondholders mentioned in the complaint, that a receiver should be appointed to take possession of the funds during the pending of the action.

Thomas J. Barr deposed that by an order of the Court dated July 7, 1869, he was duly appointed a receiver of the moneys, funds and gold mentioned in the complaint in this action; that in pursuance of the order deponent duly filed approved security on the 9th of July, and entered upon his trust; that on July 13 he served an exemplified copy of the order appointing him receiver, on Mr. Ernest B. Lucke, one of the defendants, and who is one of the firm of August Belmont & Co.; that at the same time he served a written notice on Mr. Lucke to the effect that he had fully complied with the order to entitle him to receive the moneys, funds and gold specified in the complaint; that at the time of such service he made a demand that the funds be delivered to him as a Court receiver; that on or about the 10th day of July, 1869, and before the service of the order on the defendant, Lucke, Mr. E. H. Talmadge, counsel for the plaintiff, stated to deponent that he had drawn the order, and had the control and management of the action; he also said he had drawn the order in form so as to allow deponent the entire control of the Fenian funds; that he would resist and prevent the funds from coming into deponent's hands as receiver, and would discontinue the action and have the order vacated unless deponent would distribute the funds according to the directions of said Talmadge; that on July 9 an order to show cause on the 12th of that month was served; that this order was to show cause why all proceedings appointing deponent a receiver should not be stayed until a decision on the appeal from that order; that afterward that motion was argued and denied by the Court; that on the 16th of July said action was discontinued by the written consent of all the parties thereto, without the knowledge and consent of deponent, and as deponent verily believes for the purpose of depriving him of his disbursements and expenses therein; that no property or money, by virtue of the order of receivership, has ever come into his hands, or under his control, with which to pay his counsel fees and disbursements, and deponent believes that the discontinuance was effected for the purpose of depriving this Court of the control of said funds and property.

This affidavit was subscribed and sworn by THOMAS J. BARR.

Mr. R. P. GUERNSEY appeared as counsel for the motion; Mr. ROGER J. PAGE for the defendant, O'MAHONEY; Mr. JAMES HENDERSON for Mr. BARR, and Mr. WM. M. MACFARLAND for the firm of BELMONT & Co. The papers having been read to the Court, Mr. MACFARLAND commenced to make a few explanatory remarks, when Mr. BARR interrupted him by an intimation that a pledge which the other had made that the funds should come into his (BARR's) hands had not been fulfilled.

Mr. MACFARLAND insisted that he had acted in good faith throughout the entire proceedings. He had made no pledge which he had not redeemed. He said he had an interview one afternoon with Mr. BARR, and at the conclusion of it the latter promised to see him the next day, which he did not do. Mr. BARR in the meantime concluded that he did not care to assume the responsibility of an outside bond of indemnity. Whatever he, MACFARLAND, had done, was for the purpose of ridding his clients of the annoyance of a tedious litigation in two Courts for the same cause of action. He thought he had been actuated by laudable motives throughout. The receiver had no right to say that an action shall or shall not be discontinued. That power rests alone in the persons who are made parties to the action. Messrs. BELMONT & Co. had paid all the funds which they held into the Supreme Court; they had done this in pursuance of an order of the Court; the money is now there, and his clients ought not to be further annoyed in this matter.

Mr. PAGE called the attention of the Court to the judgment which had been obtained by JOHN LAWLESS against BELMONT & Co.

Mr. GUERNSEY and Mr. HENDERSON also spoke briefly, referring to the facts as set forth in the affidavits which had been read.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

The Late Jacob Cram's Will.

The will of JACOB CRAM, who died a few days ago in this City, at the age of 87, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mr. CRAM was among the oldest merchants of this City, and left an estate estimated to be worth nearly a million of dollars, mostly in real estate in this City and in Chicago. The will was dated on the 13th of February, 1868, but contained eight codicils dated at various periods since that time. The widow of the testator being dead, the entire estate is left by the will to the four children of the deceased, two sons and two daughters, in equal parts. The executors are directed to sell within three years all the real estate, with the exception of that in Illinois, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the testator's debts, the residue to be divided equally, as aforesaid. The original will placed the share of each of the children, with the exception of HENRY A. CRAM, the eldest son, in trust for their use; but in the codicils they are all taken out of trust and bequeathed without condition, except the share of one of the daughters, LAURA VIRGINIA, the wife of General JAMES WATSON WEBB. In her case the executors are directed to hold the share in trust for her use during the life of her husband, and she is enjoined from anticipating in any manner the income accruing therefrom. In case she survives her husband, she is to come in absolute possession of her share; otherwise, it is to go to her next of kin, or if she leave children, to them in trust.

The executors named in the will are FREDERICK G. THURSTON, HENRY K. BULL and HENRY A. CRAM.

Sale of Unclaimed Custom-House Goods.

The first sale of unclaimed Custom-house goods under the Collectorship of Mr. GRINNELL, took place yesterday at ROBERTS' auction-rooms, in Water-street, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. About two hundred merchants attended it and the bidding was brisk. Just after the sale commenced a telegram from Washington was received ordering a postponement of it for a week, but the word came too late, and the goods were sold. The merchandise consisted of all varieties of imports which had lain in the Government warehouses from one to two years without being claimed. On Friday, the goods were opened to examination by bidders, and yesterday were sold at public auction. There were 455 lots put up, of the assessed value of about $25,000, but which were knocked down at prices far above the valuation. Among other lots sold were cases of gum, macaroni, prints, books, champagne, straw, gin, lamp chimneys, buttons, meal, tea, wool, cutlery, colors, sponges, wire, thread, &c., &c., &c.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Report of the Difficulties Between Messrs. Lincoln and Crane Pronounced to be False—Tenement-Houses and Market-Houses to be Looked Into—Explosive Burning Fluids—Robberies at Quarantine.

The Board of Health met at 1 P. M. yesterday. Mr. LINCOLN presiding.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. SWINBURNE called attention to the fact that the Police Commissioners had been asked to afford protection to vessels in Quarantine, discharging cargo at Robin's Reef, but had failed to do so. A quantity of valuable matter was daily being stolen from these vessels by thieves, who prowled round in small boats. The Health Officer had no power whatever in the matter.

Judge BOSWORTH said that the Police boat could not be kept at Robin's Reef continually; that was impossible.

Mr. SWINBURNE said a couple of policemen in a small boat would be sufficient.

Mr. BOSWORTH said if the matter was laid before the Police Commissioners it would, he had no doubt, be attended to.

Dr. CRANE rose to a question of privilege. He referred, he said, to a statement in the *Sun* of Tuesday in relation to the Board of Health, which, as far as it concerned him personally, was of no consequence; but this statement was one of error and falsehood, and it compromised the good name of the members of the Board. He had nothing further to say about this statement than to pronounce it most unqualifiedly false. He denied that any of the remarks attributed to him had been made at any meeting of the Board, either public or private, and he called upon all the members of the Board to indorse his statement. He never had and never should trouble the Board with his private grievances. The statement which had appeared in the *Sun* he would again pronounce to be utterly false and scandalous.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. SMITH, and adopted, instructing the Sanitary Committee to inquire into the present management of tenement-houses, and report some method for their more effectual sanitary improvement; also instructing the Sanitary Superintendent to report on the present condition of Washington and Fulton Markets, and the best means of improving their sanitary condition.

The ordinance (already published) compelling the owners of street cars to close up the front entrances so as to prevent persons entering or leaving that portion of the car, while the car is in motion, was called up, and again laid over.

Mr. BLISS said that suits had been commenced against various parties for dealing in explosive burning fluids, but no results had yet been reached.

The ordinance adopted at the last meeting of the Board forbidding the carrying on of the business of fat and bone boiling, &c., below One Hundred and Tenth-street, was amended so as to compel persons applying for permits to advertise the same for two weeks.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 1 P. M.

Base Ball—Eckfords against Eckfords.

The ball game yesterday between the champion Eckfords of '63 and '69 resulted in the defeat of the former by a score of 30 to 7. The match was a friendly contest between these famous nines, and fine playing was exhibited on both sides. A majority of the old nine were out of practice, but did some sharp work during the game. Their pitcher, JOE SPRAGUE, showed as well in his position as ever, and had the rest supported him the score might have been quite different. The younger nine proved their title to the championship, as the result shows. The following is the score:

ECKFORDS '63.	O.	R.	ECKFORDS '69.	O.	R.
Wood, 2d b.	4	1	Allison, 1st b.	1	3
Beach, c.	4	1	Patterson, 2d b.	4	2
Manolt, l. f.	3	0	Martin, p.	4	2
Grum, c. f.	3	1	Nelson, 3d b.	3	5
Snyder, r. f.	3	0	Hodes, s. s.	5	2
Reach, 3d b.	3	1	Jewett, c.	4	3
Devyr, s. s.	2	2	Tracy, l. f.	1	5
Campbell, 1st b.	3	1	Eggler, c. f.	2	4
Sprague, p.	2	0	Pinkham, r. f.	3	4
Total	27	7	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords '63	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	—7
Eckfords '69	0	4	0	4	4	3	7	7	1	—30

Time of Game—2 hours, 30 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. JOHN GOLDIE, of the Unions.

The present champions propose to start on the 8th inst. on a Western tour, going as far as Cincinnati. They will play their first game at Oswego, in this State. This afternoon the Atlantics play the Unions, of Morrisania, at the Capitoline Grounds.

The New Fire Telegraph System—No Decision Yet—Another Chance for Inventors.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners were to have made some progress yesterday in the matter of deciding upon some new and improved system of fire telegraphing in this City, but they failed to do so from a variety of causes. The absence of Commissioner McLEAN, one of the Committee appointed by the Board to examine into the question of improving the present unsatisfactory system of giving fire alarms, precluded any coöperation between him and Commissioner WILSON, and the Committee have therefore made but slight progress toward the end desired.

The several bids and proposals already received by the Board for the erection of a new telegraphic system present many attractive features, though it is not known whether any one of them affords the requisite improvements so long felt to be indispensable in the Department, as the Commissioners are naturally reticent on the subject.

It was generally supposed that some decided action would have been taken in the matter yesterday, but the Board declined to touch the subject for the present, and has indefinitely postponed the consideration of proposals received. This course has been taken partly in consequence of an appeal to the Board on the part of other persons, who have not yet sent in proposals, and the proposed delay has been determined upon in order that sufficient time may be afforded these parties to prepare and subject their proposals. It is to be hoped that these delays may prove of benefit in the adoption of a proper system of issuing and rapidly communicating alarms of fire, though at the same time the Fire Commissioners should use all proper endeavors to speedily supply the urgent want they now feel.

Confidence Operations.

For some days past a young man, a particular description of whose person is in the possession of the Police, has been engaged in a series of bold swindling operations upon the east side of the City by calling upon tenants and collecting rents by representing himself as the agent of the landlord. The latest case reported at Police Headquarters was that of a lady living at No. 109 Eldridge-street, who had paid him $190, for which he had given her a receipt in the name of her landlord. Detectives have been put upon the track of the depredator, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be secured.

Disappointed Burglars.

At an early hour yesterday morning the premises of C. D. MORSE, No. 124 East Thirty-ninth-street, were entered by burglars through the front basement door. They succeeded in gathering several large bundles containing property valued at $5,000, which they had placed near the basement door, when a noise, inadvertently made, attracted the attention of Officer VANBRYCK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who, bursting in the basement door, frightened the thieves away. They fled through the house out to the back yard, and scaling the wall, escaped through the premises of Comptroller CONNOLLY into Thirty-eighth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
46—Leonard vs. Clow et al.
63—Spratt vs. Gillilan et al
Call No. 82—In re Murphy vs. McMiller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. J. K. Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Elizabeth Bigley, grand larceny.
2—Margaret Bonney, grand larceny.
3—Emile Smith, grand larceny.
4—John Roberts and Jas. Morton, grand larceny.
5—William Jones, grand larceny.
6—Alexander Reinart, larceny.
7—Charles Miller, larceny.
8—Lizzie Roberts, larceny.
9—Annie Dunn, larceny.
10—Peter Thompson and Auster Hughes, larceny.
11—Dennis Connors, felonious assault and battery.
12—John Stubbs, feloneous assault and battery.
13—Margaret Bonney, grand larceny.
14—Jacob Silverberg, felonious assaul and battery.
15—Frederick Bonman, bigamy.
16—James Burros, burglary.
17—James Anderson and Wm. Peters, burglary.
18—Bernard Corn, receiving stolen goods.
19—Jacob J. Miller, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 4.

By Judge McCunn.

Stewart Morton *vs.* James Garton; motion granted.

Brown *vs.* Hansen; motion granted.

The New-England Car Spring Company *vs.* John Glass; motion granted without costs.

Browne *vs.* Habricht; motion granted without costs.

George Kuhn *vs.* J. W. Stevens; motion granted.

Charles Krause *vs.* John Pfiefer; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

John Reilley *vs.* David Sheehan; motion granted; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

By Judge Freedman.

Letitia Jackson *vs.* James Fisk, Jr.; motion to file security for costs denied; defendant to have twenty days from the date of this order to answer or demur.

Daniel E. Keegan *vs.* Peter Arnoult; judgment vacated, plaintiff to serve a copy of the complaint, and the defendant to have five days to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE.

Some interesting disclosures were made yesterday concerning the manufacture of champagne in imitation of the imported article. Jas. Eberle and William Dougherty, of No. 62 Division-street, were jointly accused of having prepared and sold spurious champagne without a license, and also with not having made any returns to the Assessor of their district. The examination was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Jackson for the prosecution, and by Mr. Rollins for the defence. Considerable testimony was taken, showing that dies and labels in imitation of those used in the manufacture of the genuine Heidsick wine were found in the store kept by the defendants. The spurious wine was described as possessing the same effervescing qualities as the French article, and being similar in appearance. One witness deposed that the false champagne tasted like cider and magnesia. It was also asserted that vitriol was used in its manufacture.

Mr. Robert Hunt, Assistant Assessor, stated that he witnessed the process of bottling the imitation wines. The examination was adjourned until Friday.

A COUNTERFEITER RELEASED ON BAIL.

Paul Bernard, the alleged engraver of steel plates for the printing of counterfeit revenue stamps, was released from Ludlow-street Jail yesterday on giving $10,000 bail to appear for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 4.

Before Judge McCunn.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Richard G. Duffey vs. *Elisabeth Duffey.*—It appears that the plaintiff herein obtained a divorce in this Court in January last, and the defendant now comes in, and upon an order to show cause, asks that the decree be set aside for the reason that she was not personally served with the summons in the action. The plaintiff is a large and wealthy liquor dealer in this City. His side of the story is that his wife has been unfaithful to her marriage vow, as proved by the deposition of one George Clifford, who knew of her delinquencies at the St. Charles Hotel in this City. Also that due and sufficient service of the summons was made upon her, as appears by the affidavit of one Michael Cunningham, who swears that he knew the wife, and that he made personal service upon her some time in December last. The wife says she has always been true and faithful to her husband; that he has been guilty of various abuses toward her, and that their condition while living together has been altogether an unhappy one; that she lived with her husband up to the 27th of November last, when they quarreled, and she took a temporary leave; upon her return she found that he had taken away all her valuable furniture. The argument of the case is set down for Saturday next.

For the plaintiff, Mr. H. A. Frost; for the defendant, Mr. C. S. Spencer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THEFT AT A FUNERAL.

William Shaw, aged 15, was charged with stealing a watch worth $40 from Edward Clines, while he was returning from a funeral in a carriage with the latter. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

George Pearson, convicted of stealing from Barney Tigh a horse worth $300, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

William Duffy, *alias* "Duffer," guilty of an assault on Robert Higgert, of No. 56 Ninth-avenue, was sent to State Prison for one year.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

LARCENIES BY AN EMPLOYE.

Herman Canton, of No. 47 Warren-street, caused the arrest of Mathias Trimber, one of his employes, and a confederate named William Munch, on the charge of having stolen at various times small quantities of cigars, tin-foil caps and labels, all valued at $200. The complainant stated, on the arraignment of the prisoners, that he had repeatedly missed goods from his store, and had detected Trimber in the act of stealing cigars and giving them to Munch. Both of the accused are natives of Prussia, and reside together at No. 72 Third-street. They were fully committed.

A PAINFUL CASE OF VAGRANCY.

Mr. Thomas F. Raker, of No. 163 Canal-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Edward Wood, a wretched-looking specimen of humanity, on a charge of having stolen from him a bottle of wine several days ago. The complainant stated that he saw the theft committed, but did not care to see the prisoner imprisoned. Wood had been once a respectable member of society, was a descendant of a wealthy family in Virginia, and formerly bore a high reputation as an engineer. He had been a merchant and a steamboat Captain, but had recently lost all ambition, and became a vagrant. The Magistrate sent him to the Workhouse.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Louis Warz, of No. 48 Christie-street, complained of Francis Geager, of No. 115 Canal-street, for keeping a disorderly house. She was arrested, together with three girls named Amelia Rosenthal, Lizzie McConners and Barbara Geager. It transpired that the latter was a daughter of the proprietress of the house, who had connived at and encouraged her in the evil life that she led. The prisoners were committed to answer.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A HORSE AND COUPE STOLEN.

Michael Sullivan, No. 234 Seventh-avenue, made a complaint stating that on Tuesday Richard McCue stole from him a horse and coupe worth $681, and offered in proof that the accused had been arrested when trying to sell the property at No. 150 East Twenty-fourth-street. McCue, in answer to the charge, said that he took the property, but did not intend to keep it. This plea was of no avail, and he was held for trial at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	125	300	West. U. T.	39⅛
10,000	do....bet. call	125⅛	50	Adams Express	59
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	123⅛	200	do.	59
20,000	do.	123⅛	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	122⅛	450	do.	19¾
30,000	do....b3	122⅝	65	Amer. Mer. U. Ex	42
2,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	111⅛	50	U. S. Ex.	68⅛
40,000	do.	111⅜	100	New-York Cen.	210⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20, C.'65. new	122⅜	300	do....c	210
500	U. S. 5-20 C.' 68.	122¼	100	do....c	210⅛
7,000	U.S.5s.10-40 C.	116	100	do.	210⅜
2,000	Tenn.St.6s.x.c.	63	500	Harlem R.	166⅛
24,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n.	55¼	300	do.	166
3,000	Va. St.6s, ex c.	58½	50	Reading	98
17,600	N. C. St. 6s..n.	51½	400	Lake S. & M.So.	106⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s	87¾	100	do....b10	106⅝
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	64½	100	Ill. Cen.	141½
10,000	N.Y. St. B.L.,R	109	42	do.	142
1,000	Mich. C. 8s..n.b	132	25	Panama R.	270
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	93½	500	Chi. & N. W.	87
5,000	Mich So.S.F.B.	98½	1200	do.	87⅛
1,000	A.&T.H. Inc.	78	100	Chi. & N. W., Pf.	97⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅛
8,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94¼	200	do.	114⅜
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79½	60	do.	114⅝
1,000	Mor. & Es.1st M	98¾	400	Mil.& St. P. R.	80
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds	99¾	100	do.	79⅞
5,000	P., F.W.& C.3d.	95	100	do....b10	80
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st M.	101	500	do....b3	80
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st	90¾	100	do....s3	80
5,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M	83¾	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.s30	89¼
10,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds...b.c.	97¼	100	do.	89⅜
15	BankState of N.Y	112	200	do.	89⅛
44	Fourth Nat. Bk.	104½	15	C., C. Cin. & I. R	73⅛
20	Tenth Nat. Bk.	108	200	Tol., W. & W.	74
100	Pacific Mail	84½	25	Chic. & Alton	167
100	do.	84⅛	200	Del., L. & W.	112
100	do....s60	83⅞	30	N. J. Central	102¾
			100	do.	102⅞
			300	do.	103
			125	H.& St. Jos.R.Pf.	124
			100	do.	123
			100	Morris & Es. R.	88¼
			148	Dub. & S. C.	104⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U.S.6s, '81, R.	125	14,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.	123⅝
1,000	do.	124⅞	224,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'65, new	122⅛
15,000	U.S.6s,'81,C.	124⅛	55,500	U. S. 5-20C.,'67	122⅝
43,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	125	410,000	do.	122⅞
60,000	do.	125⅛	200,000	do....b3	122⅞
10,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'64.	123¼	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'68.	122¼
21,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	123⅝	10,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	116
9,000	do.	124	20,000	U. S. 6s., Cur.	111⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex.c.	63	200	Reading R.	97¾
50,000	Tenn.S.6s,new	55¼	100	Mich. Central	132
55,000	do.	55⅛	200	L. Shore & M. S.	106⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	87¾	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
3,000	N.Y.C. 6s, '87	92	400	Chi. & R. I.	114½
5,000	Chi. &N.W.1st.	91¾	1500	Mil. & St.P. R.	81
52	Cent. Nat. Bank	111	400	do.	81⅛
100	Mariposa	8	200	do.	81¼
25	Pacific Mail	84¼	1000	do.	81⅛
400	do.	85⅛	500	do...bet. call	81⅛
100	Quick. M. C.b. c.	15¾	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅞
200	Wells-Far. Ex.	20	800	do.	90
50	Am. M. U. Ex.	41⅝	200	do....b3	89⅞
100	N. Y. Cen....c	210	300	do.	89⅛
100	do.	210	175	New-Jer. C.	103
200	Hud. R.	186	200	do.	103⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107½	300	do...bet. call	104
800	do.	107⅛	64	H. & St. Jos. R.	124⅛
400	do.	107⅜	100	do.	125⅛
1000	Chi. & N. W. R.	87⅝	200	do.	126
1000	do....s3	87½	100	C. C. & I. Cen. R.	35⅛
400	do....b3	87⅝	27	Dub. & S. C.	105

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	15⅛	500	Reading	97¾
100	West. U. T.	38⅛	200	do....b3	97¾
200	Pacific Mail	84⅛	100	Lake S. & M.S.	106⅛
100	Hudson R.	185⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	86⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	210	100	Rock Island	114⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The continued Sinking Fund absorption of the United States 5-20s has imparted additional strength to the Public Funds of all descriptions. To-day the offers under seal to sell to the Sinking Fund amounted altogether to only $4,213,950, out of which the cheapest offers, amounting to $2,000,000, were accepted. The average terms made for the Sinking Fund, making due allowance for the Currency value of the accrued interest on the Bonds, (which is received by the seller in addition to the accepted price,) were a fraction below the current market of the forenoon, and ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. below the bidding rates at the Stock Exchange in the Afternoon for the 5-20s of 1867, the standard issue of the market.

It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the heavy dealings in the 1867s for some days past, beginning, indeed, with last Thursday, at the close of the July purchases for the Sinking Fund, only $750,000 were offered to the Treasury to-day on any terms, and only $97,000 accepted as being as cheap as the other issues tendered. Immediately after it was known that less than four and a quarter millions were offered of all kinds, the 1867s advanced to 122⅞ ℔ cent.; the 1865s to 122⅞ ℔ cent., and the other Gold-bearing Bonds were fair in proportion. There is a good inquiry for the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881, and also for the long 6 ℔ cent. Currency Bonds, the latter selling at 111⅜ and accumulated interest. The 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents again sold at 116 ℔ cent. The whole of the Government list left off strong. The following are the offers and accepted bids for the $2,000,000 United States 5-20s, bought for the Sinking Fund at noon to-day.

OFFERS TO SELL 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Jay Cooke & Co.	$2,000,000	at 121.45@121.76
Vermilye & Co.	500,000	at 121.58@121.76
Zerega & Co.	70,000	at 121.60@122.33
Baker & Kitchen	50,000	at 121.87
Heisers Sons	105,550	at 121.54
Frank & Gans	250,000	at 121.69@121.75
Friedman & Co.	70,400	at 121.65@122.75
Schaffer Bros.	100,000	at 121.70@121.80
Marx & Co.	277,000	at 121.55@121.71
E. Brandon & Co.	125,000	at 121.84
E. Swet & Co.	91,200	at 121.65@121.84
H. Clews & Co.	250,000	at 121.87
J. Poudir	325,000	at 122.10@122.30
Total offers	$4,213,950	

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR 5-20S.

Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,189,550	at 121.46@121.71
Frank & Gans	51,500	at 121.49@121.69
Marx & Co.	277,000	at 121.55@121.71
Vermilye & Co.	250,000	at 121.48@121.60
Heiser's Sons	55,550	at 121.51@121.67
Friedman & Co.	35,400	at 121.53@121.65
Zerega & Co.	10,000	at 121.65
E. Swett & Co.	81,000	at 121.66
Schaffer Bros.	50,000	at 121.70
Total	$2,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$475,000	1867	$97,000
1864s	695,100	1868	6,000
1865s	726,900		
Total			$2,000,000

The fluctuations in Gold were again quite moderate to-day, the sales ranging 135⅞@136⅛@136@135¾ ℔ cent., closing, as on Monday and Tuesday, at 135¾ ℔ cent. There was an export of $500,000 Gold Coin by the Cunarder this morning, and the Customs demand this week shows an increase over the last week in July. The Secretary will probably receive $17,500,000 Gold Revenue from this source in all the month of August, and as much more in September. The speculation in Gold this week is unusually quiet. The Money market to-day shows more decided ease at 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers than yesterday or the day before. The balances offered to the leading Brokers, on call, are large.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were lower on the new Tennessees, and by sympathy on new North Carolinas. Rumors of apprehended trouble growing out of the election in Tennessee to-morrow appeared in the morning papers, which were not without their influence on the Exchange, though at present they have scarcely a reasonable look. On the Railway list there were occasional signs through the day of a substantial revival of the speculation in the St. Paul Stocks and some other of the Western lines, and the feeling generally was stronger than yesterday; but in the Afternoon prices became irregular, and with two or three exceptions the market was wanting in spirit. The New-York Roads were weaker by 1@1¼ ℔ cent. than in the morning.

The Foreign Exchanges were steady on London, and somewhat firmer on the Continent at corresponding rates. The Cable quotes the Continental Exchanges higher in London, owing to a demand for Silver to ship to the East. The rates here on London to-day are 109⅞@110, 60 days, and 110⅛@110½, short sight.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds left off strong and the Railways better than at 3 P. M. In Pacific Mail a somewhat free business was done, and the price firm:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	116	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	125	125
United States 5-20s of 1867	122⅜	122⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅞	135¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56⅛	55½
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅛	58½
Missouri Bonds	88⅛	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	51½	51
New-York Central	209⅞	209½
Reading Railway	97⅛	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114⅞
Northwest Common	86⅜	87⅛
Northwest Preferred	97	97⅛
Michigan Southern	106¼	106⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153¾	153⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107	107⅛
Pacific Mail Company	84⅛	84⅝
St. Paul Preferred	88⅝	89⅞
St. Paul Common	79⅛	81
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
Hudson River	186	185⅛
Harlem	165	165½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	125⅛	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	125	5-20 coup., 1867	122⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	125	10-40 reg	112
5-20 coup., 1864	123⅛	10-40 coup	116
5-20 coup., 1865	123⅜	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Missouri 6s	87¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90
Ill. Canal bonds, '70.	99	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	California 7s	128
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	98	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '79	94	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Michigan 7 ℔ ct., W. L	96⅛	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55⅛	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '73	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58⅛	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '74	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '75	102
Georgia 6s	84	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '77	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '78	102
North Carolina 6s	56⅛	N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '75	98
North Car. 6s, n. bds	51	N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '76	98
South Car. 6s, n. bds	60		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Chatham	156
Manhattan	140	Hanover	108
Merchants'	127	Irving	108
Mechanics'	136	Nassau	105
America	143	Shoe and Leather	140½
City	201	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	110	Continental	95
Tradesmen's	150	Imp. and Traders'	133
National	114	Park	167¼
Merchants' Exchange	117	Central National	110¼
Leather Manufact'rs	183	Fourth National	104
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	115
State of New-York	112	Tenth National	108
Commerce	124	Gold Exchange	138
Ocean	100	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	107
American Exchange	113⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Gal. & Chic. Ex	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	96⅛	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	96⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	96⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅛	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	95⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101⅜
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	94⅛
Harlem 1st M.	101	Clev.&Pitts. Con. S.F.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. 69-72	131	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73⅛
Mich. C. new, 1M. 8s, '82	131⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	82
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82
Mich. S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	80	Mil.&St.Paul 1stM. 8s	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d M In.	78	Mil. & St.P. 1st M 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	86⅛
Consol'd 7 ℔ ct. conv.	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W., 1st M.	98	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83⅛
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93⅛	Tol., Peoria & W., E.D.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	80⅛
Tol., W.&W.C.C.S.F.	79⅛	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97⅛
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday			$94,192,874 49
Gold receipts	$592,906 90		
Gold payments	260,508 47		
Gold balance		78,327,233 97	
Currency receipts	$214,729 21		
Currency payments	645,095 17		
Currency balance		14,932,131 68	
General balance			94,640,032 61

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $586,000.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 21st of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,373,311	Increase	£19,983
Public deposits	4,172,711	Increase	252,519
Other deposits	19,933,351	Decrease	7,962
Governm't securities	15,722,824	No change	
Other securities	15,414,863	Decrease	280,474
Notes unemployed	10,323,815	Increase	487,325

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,851,990, being a decrease of £60,425; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,229,110, showing an increase of £459,272 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£20,229,110	£22,077,334
Reserve	11,377,120	12,586,224
Notes in circulation	23,851,990	24,491,110
Rate of discount	3 ℔ cent.	2 ℔ cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅛
French Rentes	72f. 5c.	70f. 20c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of July 23, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 15. Francs.	July 22. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,362,640,050	1,364,789,100
Bank notes to order	36,713,186	37,191,518
Treasury account	186,129,238	191,440,301
Current accounts	276,942,647	276,669,016
Current branch banks	40,485,743	41,024,869
Dividends payable	4,326,835	3,272,231
Discounts	1,341,377	1,626,983
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	15,961,234	11,186,289
Total	2,161,182,500	2,143,822,495
Cash in hand	1,184,668,422	1,191,852,457
Commercial bills overdue	270,793	227,981
Commercial not yet due	330,573,998	311,194,394
Commercial branch banks	266,141,555	257,061,514
Advances on bullion	8,648,200	13,807,700
Branch banks	7,210,500	6,468,600
French public securities	14,319,200	14,146,100
Branch banks	6,814,400	6,815,400
On railway shares, &c	40,417,300	39,586,400
By the branch banks	30,271,800	30,157,750
On Credit Foncier	990,700	988,100
Branches	1,015,700	1,042,200
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,627,187	80,627,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,977,115	8,978,767
Expenses of management	101,585	110,728
Sundries	7,161,292	7,776,466
Total	2,161,182,500	2,143,822,495

The New-York Board of Cotton Brokers, at a meeting held yesterday, unanimously resolved that the brokerage for cotton sold for future delivery be payable at the end of the month in which the contract is made.

The suspension of payments by a respectable firm in the Greek trade occurred yesterday with liabilities on New-York account, running on London to the amount of about £50,000 Sterling. The loss, less the dividend which the general estate of the house may ultimately pay, is understood to be divided between three or four private banking firms.

The meeting of the Directors of the North West Company to-day adjourned over to the first Wednesday in September, after passing resolutions of respect to the memory of their late President. The first Vice-President, Mr. PEARSON, will act as President until the September meeting.

The New-York *Tribune* makes the following suggestion in reference to the present movement in Government securities:

WHAT TO DO WITH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the debt meet the general approval of the country. It seems to us that our capitalists and bankers could second Mr. BOUTWELL, and at the same time do a wise thing for themselves and our industrial interests. Government bonds rule at a high figure now, because, among other reasons, the men who control money desire to make Mr. BOUTWELL pay as largely as possible. Instead of being one of the best securities for investment at their present price, there are others that seem nearly or quite as good, and far more profitable. A 5-20 bond for $5,000 at 120 would cost $6,000. The interest on this in currency would be $405, or 6¾ per cent. in currency. As the bonds increase in value, of course this rate of interest decreases. Now, with the necessity for money to develop internal improvements and industries, it seems to us the part of wisdom for those who hold Governments to take advantage of this increase in their current value to make other investments of a more profitable character. We have in our advertising columns several good seven per cent. gold-bearing loans, which seem nearly as secure as the Governments. There is hardly a better security than a first mortgage upon a well-located, well-managed railway. Let us take for example the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Here is a loan running thirty years, and paying seven per cent. in gold. A $5,000 bond will cost, at the selling rate, $5,760. With gold at 135, the interest would be $568 in currency—a fraction less than ten per cent.; a difference of more than three per cent. in favor of the road. The whole thing might be summed up in a tabular form, thus:

	Am't.	Selling price.	Cost.	Gold int'r'st.	Cur. int'r'st.
Five-twenty	$5,000	120	$6,000	$300	$405 00
Kansas Pacific	5,000	96	4,800	350	473 50
Difference			$1,200	$50	$68 50

In fact, the purchaser could buy a $6,000 bond at 96, for a less figure than he can buy a Five-twenty $5,000 bond, and make $185 68 profit, or an increase of 45 per cent. upon his investment.

It seems to us, with a little quiet figuring, that if people want to invest money, now is the time to sell Governments to the Treasury and buy some good railroad security like the Kansas Pacific.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FOR SALE.
$80,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT.
CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,
Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	15	Pitch, bbls	50
Beeswax, pkgs	12	Petroleum, ref., bbls	4,615
Cotton, bales	216	Beef, pkgs	51
Eggs, bbls	470	Cut Meats, pkgs	430
Flour, bbls	4,879	Pork, bbls	85
Wheat, bushels	47,186	Lard, tcs	212
Corn, bushels	17,712	Butter, pkgs	1,954
Malt, bushels	900	Cheese, boxes	14,554
Oats, bushels	12,413	Tallow, pkgs	29
Flaxseed, bushels	172	Dried Fruit, pkgs	9
Hemp, bales	17	Copper, bbls	20
Hops, bales	292	Whisky, bbls	620
Hides, No.	232	Wool, bales	1,362
Leather, sides	12,163	Tobacco, hhds	360
Crude Turp., bbls	151	Tobacco, boxes & cs	802
Spirits Turp., bbls	55	Cottonseed, bags	65
Resin, bbls	1,686	Starch, boxes	930
Tar, bbls	86	Peanuts, bags	243

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Moses Day*, for London—28 cases Balsam Tulee, 200 boxes Maizena, 25 bbls. Maizena, 48 boxes Shoe Pegs, 124 bbls. Tobacco, 621 bbls. Resin, 20 cases Corn, 72,732 lbs. Grease, 42 cases Oil Peppermint, 50 boxes Sarsaparilla, 13,510 bushels Wheat, 3,463 bbls. Flour, 471,911 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—1,403 bales Cotton, 104 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 518 bales Hops, 6,438 boxes Cheese, 1,099 bbls. Flour, 34,318 bushels Wheat, 134 boxes Bacon, 15 bbls. Pork, 60,335 lbs. Tallow.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—1 case Cigars, 59 bales Furs, 303,326 lbs. Cheese, 20 cases Troches, 82 boxes Bacon, 16 tierces Lard, 52,232 bushels Wheat, 5 pkgs. Skins, 14 bales Cotton, 24 boxes Hams.

ASHES—Pots have been in moderate demand at $7 37@$7 62 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected. Stock, 502 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been strong in price on an active demand, and in addition to the extensive trade reported in our last, further sales have been noted of 1,245 bags here, including 530 bags by the *Campanero*, 420 bags by the *Garron*, and 297 by the *Wavelet*; also 8,500 bags at Baltimore for New-York account, including 2,000 bags by the *Aquidneck*, 4,900 bags by the *Nellie*, and 1,800 bags by the *Cricket*, on private terms. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 15c.@18½c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c. gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been more movement in this line on the basis of full prices for immediate delivery, and rather stronger rates for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 1,487 bales, including 990 bales to shippers, 490 bales to spinners and 7 bales to speculators. Also, 200 bales averaging Low Middling, for September delivery, at 31c.; 1,200 bales, do., December delivery, at 27c.; and 100 bales do., January delivery, at 26½c., making the aggregate sales since our last, 2,987 bales. The receipts have been 216 bales; exports, 1,417 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Good Ordinary	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	30
Low Middling	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33
Middling	33⅛	33⅛	34	34⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	721
Receipts last week	2,562
Receipts preceding week	6,500
Receipts since Jan. 1	347,994
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	672,855
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,417
Exports since Jan. 1	174,078
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	357,822
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	24,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,301,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,333,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	44,500
Estimated stock same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and, with comparatively light offerings of desirable lots, particularly of shipping grades, prices have been quoted rather stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 80@$7 10; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,850 bbls. Extra State, for export, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 10, chiefly $7, ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 50
Extra State	6 80@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour is rather quiet at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $6 75@$7 35 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in light demand at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs.; sales 500 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Cornmeal is more active at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 10@$6 15 for Brandywine, and $5 90 for Southern, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a very scarce supply of really prime Wheat, particularly of Spring, available to-day, and prices have been quoted firmer; but trade has been on a less extensive scale, exporters having made rather lighter purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,500 bushels, part from store and to arrive, and chiefly for export, including White Western, part at $1 65; Old and New Red and Amber do., at from $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 63; No. 2 Spring, soft to good, at $1 52@$1 57; Prime, which was not on the market, having been quoted at about $1 58 for Milwaukee; New Amber Southern at $1 70@$1 75; New Red Georgia at $1 60; and White California, part at $1 75@$1 77½ ℔ bushel. The first sample of New Amber State Wheat of the season was exhibited on 'Change to-day by Messrs. DANIELS & SWEET. The quality was deemed superior to that of last year. Corn has been more sought after, and has advanced materially, closing strong and buoyant, especially for prime parcels, which were scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels at 75c.@$1 04 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 10 for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 10 for the best, afloat; $1 12 for White; and $1 12 for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is very dull at from $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet at about former rates. Oats have been in better supply at easier prices. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for old here; 81c.@83c. for State; and 68c.@78c. for Prince Edward's Island, Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. The export clearances have been 3,463 bbls. Flour and 13,510 bushels Wheat for London; 1,099 bbls. Flour and 86,550 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, covered 58 loads of Lumber, 34 of Coal, 12 of Wheat, 8 of Staves, 5 of Oil, 4 each of Oats, Corn and Flour, 2 each of Salt and Iron Ore, and 1 each of Feed and Ashes—125 boats in all, and only 20 with grain.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Aug. 3:

Lumber—Clara King, Oswego; M. W. Necomb, Oswego; Captain Trowbridge, Oswego; A. M. Necomb, Buffalo; Fred. Powers, Buffalo; S. S. Cross, Buffalo; D. D. Walrath, Lyon's Falls; Jno. C. Feltman, Lyon's Falls, Wm. R. Conley, Buffalo; T. E. Barnes, Buffalo; Rheme Starct, Buffalo; Arch Farr, Boonville; Ham Lane, Boonville; Soldier Boy, Oswego; E. S. Williamson, Oswego; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; S. R. Frank, Oswego; St. Regis, Oswego; Johnny Bowley, Oswego; Josephus, Rome; John Vischer, Lyon's Falls; Green Bay, Oswego; Shamrock, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; H. C. Abie, Oswego; T. J. Harwick, Oswego; Wyandotte, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; T. R. Horton, Buffalo; James Bowley, Buffalo; Industry, Buffalo; Novelty, Buffalo; Wm. B. Taylor, Buffalo; O. A. Crandell, Buffalo; E. B. Tuttle, Horseheads; Kearsarge, Corning; H. Williamson, Buffalo; G. P. Eyeaman, Buffalo; Clayton, Buffalo; Frank Hosley, Buffalo; H. W. Dunn, Buffalo; E. Bundy, Oswego; Wm. Hager, Buffalo; C. Herman, Buffalo; General Logan, Buffalo; Anna Van Sanford, Oswego; H. Abiff, Corning; Colonel B. P. Bailey, Boonville; Lunett, Oswego; Crawford, Oswego; A. D. Eno, Oswego; P. D. B., Oswego; Urano, Oswego; Duroe, Boonville; J. F. Hager, Buffalo; J. W. Sweet, Oswego; L. L. Candee, Oswego.

Wheat—W. D. Stewart, Buffalo; James Leighton, Buffalo; Mary M. Ozman, Buffalo; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo; James Broyley, Buffalo; J. L. Knapp, Buffalo; H. F. Cady, Buffalo; John Kratz, Buffalo; W. T. O'Rourke, Buffalo; Nellie B. Cord, Buffalo; Neponset, Buffalo; St. Clair, Geneva.

Flour—Terrible, Rochester; Wm. Lord, Rome; Thos. Cormes, Rochester; Donald A. Fracer, Rochester.

Coal—D. Loomis, Buffalo; D. Biddlecome, Geneva; Bona Fide, Watkins; Monitor, Watkins; Lain and Blake, Watkins; Cora Wilson, Geneva; Royal Arch, Geneva; Major Anderson, Geneva; F. Brook, No. 19, Watkins; E. G. Shaffer, Geneva; Morris Run, No. 50, Geneva; W. L. Gilbert, Geneva; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo; F. B., No. 3, Watkins; F. B., No. 2, Watkins; Ed. Soule, Buffalo; Andrew Elliott, Buffalo; Richard W. Owen, Geneva; Caddie Roberts, Geneva; David Cope, Buffalo; Two Brothers, Geneva; Wm. Sanburn, Geneva.

Staves—A. L. Sweet, Buffalo; E. M. Moore, Buffalo; B. F. Clowson, Tonawanda; Frank Smith, Buffalo; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo; Jacob Cronse, Buffalo; B. P. Bardwell, Buffalo; T. H. Vatchic, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Nelson Young, Utica; J. Morrisman, Utica.

Oats—Captain Levi Vallier, Buffalo; M. R. McKeever, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo.

Salt—O. Hinsdale, Syracuse; Charles Sweet, Salina.

Corn—J. Harrison, Buffalo; Maggie, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; S. W. Scott, Buffalo.

Oil—H. G. Hudson, Buffalo; Peck & Church, Buffalo; Fountain City, Buffalo; Campion, Buffalo; S. Stevens, Buffalo.

Ashes—Sonora, Rome.

Shipstuff—America, Oswego.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in demand at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New ranges from 65c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 85c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at about former rates, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℔ lb. The receipts were 292 bales; export clearances, 518 bales.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 66,543 Hides and 511 bales Hides; sales, 27,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,600 Dry Matadera Cow and E. Rios, 20½@22 lbs., 20¼c.@21c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, part to arrive, 11@12½ lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 100 Dry Corrientes, 21½ lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@21½ lbs., 20¾c.@21c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½@22 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 100 Dry Mexican, 22@27 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Central American, 19@21½ lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, as they run; 3,600 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs., 22½c.@23c., currency, as they run; 7,000 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 21c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 27 lbs., private terms; 650 Wet Salted Matamoras, 55 lbs., 14½c., currency, as they run; 1,600 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 65@75 lbs., 10¼@10½c., currency, as they run; 950 City Slaughter, 63 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 192,100 Hides and 325 Bales, (same time last year 138,800 Hides and 145 Bales,) as follows: 89,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16,000 Dry Montevideo, 16,200 Dry Orinoco, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 6,600 Dry California, 1,500 Dry Central American, 6,000 Dry Bogota, &c., 4,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 900 Dry African, 500 Dry and Salted West India, 10,200 Dry and Salted Mexican, 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 1,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 9,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 1,600 Wet Salted California, 2,200 Wet Salted Havana, 150 Bales Calcutta Buffalo, 175 Bales Calcutta Cow.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a fair trade throughout the district since our last report. The receipts continue light, somewhat to the surprise of buyer and seller—chiefly to the former, who look to large receipts as a cause for a further decline in prices. The limited receipts, however, with an advance in Lake and Canal freights, have given more tone to the market, and a steadiness in price is looked for, at least for some weeks. Our figures have undergone no change, though it is understood there are sellers of clear lumber below our inside figure, and that a sale of one round lot has been recently made as low as $52; how such a sale as this is to be replaced, is a mystery to the trade. Coarse Lumber is steady in price and demand, with light receipts. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending July 31 were 26,827,000 feet, against 26,413,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week 11,310,000 feet, against 11,378,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 471,583 feet, against 494,767,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 340,540,000 feet, against 283,038,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Aug. 2, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	7,342,100 feet.	9,666,700 feet.
Oswego	10,840,800 feet.	7,827,000 feet.
Total	18,282,900 feet.	17,493,700 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of July were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	14,209,400	6,895	5,000	933,000
1868	27,100,600	4,368		9,880,500

Of the Boards and Scantling received 10,045,200 feet were by the Erie, and 4,161,000 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, were:

	Boards and Scantl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1869	170,893,000	24,705	10,000	4,495,300
1868	197,375,500	23,153	51,095	16,426,500

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

We quote freights as follows. Vessels in fair supply: To New-York, ℔ M., $1 50; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 25; to Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; to Hartford and Providence, $3; to Boston, soft wood, $4; to Boston, hard wood, $5.

MOLASSES—Late yesterday a cargo of 533 hhds. and 55 tierces Clayed Cuba was placed at 48c. ℔ gallon. Apart from this the dealings, since our last, have been on a very limited scale, having been confined to 100 hhds. Matanzas, to arrive, coastwise, on private terms; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 7?c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 52c.@53c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℔ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in fair supply and moderate demand, chiefly on the basis of 42c. for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon; sales, 347 bbls.; receipts, 57 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been quiet at unchanged prices; 151 bbls. were received. Tar has been inactive and nominal; receipts, 86 bbls. Pitch dull at former rates; receipts, 50 bbls. Resin has been rather more sought after and quoted steadier in price, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 27½@$2 30; 225 bbls. No. 2, part at $2 50; and 1,150 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $5@$6 25 ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts were 1,686 bbls.; exports, 621 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c., for merchantable, ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been less extensive, and prices have been quoted stronger, particularly toward the close, under reports of the receipt of more favorable foreign advices; but the dealings have not been remarkably extensive. Crude has been moderately sought after, and quoted generally at 17¼c.@17½c. in bulk, with job lots reported sold at these figures, and 23c.@23½c. in barrels, ℔ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; 1,570 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. Refined Oil improved a little in price, and closed stronger, with 32c. bid here, and 31½c. in Philadelphia, for Standard White, for immediate delivery, ℔ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for various deliveries in August, at 31¾c.@32c. ℔ gallon, closing buoyantly. Also at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31⅜c.@31¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of August, on private terms; 1,500 bbls. do., first half of September, at 32⅛c.@32½c.; 500 bbls. do., last half of September, at 32¾c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., August, September and October delivery, at about 32½c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 4,615 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,700 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet, at from 37c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in more demand at 9¼c. ℔ gallon. In cases it has been quoted at 15½c.@16c., ℔ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly and has been quoted about steady in price, but has been very lightly dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $33 12@$33 25, closing at about $33 20 for New Mess; $33@$33 50 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cutmeats have been in more demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 245 packages at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet but steady; sales 150 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c., for City, and 19½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Also 750 tierces Prime Steam, August delivery, seller, part at 19½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 185 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$25; Indian Mess at $25@$32 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in request at $25@$31 ℔ bbl.; sales 130 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue in demand at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb	25c.@27c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℔ lb	35c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℔ lb	30c.@45c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	21c.@24c.
State and Western, Common, ℔ lb	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℔ lb	14½c.@15c.
Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb	13c.@14c.
Factories, common, ℔ lb	8c.@11c.
Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb	5c.@10c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb	13c.@14½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@12½c.

SKINS—Deer have been rather more sought after and sales have been reported of 12,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 10,000 lbs. Bolivar, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 5,000 lbs. Curacao, on private terms. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@45c.; Chagres, 43c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ℔ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency. The week's receipts have been 91 bales Para, 75 do. from Aspinwall, and 40 do. from Angostura. Goat have been inactive at former rates. The week's receipts have been: 88 bales Payta, 67 bales Cape, 85 bales Calcutta, 56 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, and 34 bales Buenos Ayres. Sales 100 bales Payta, 33 bales Cape, 13 bales Buenos Ayres, and 8 bales Rio Hache on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@57½c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., ℔ lb.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 42½c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—There has been rather more inquiry for raw at uniform rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,376 hhds. Cuba, &c., chiefly at from 11 3-16c.@12¼c.; 91 hhds. Melado at 8½c., and 1,169 boxes Havana at from 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb.; fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12⅝c. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅝c.@13c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅛c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brasil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market shows more firmness, on light offerings, and an active inquiry. Sales have been reported of 315,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12¼c.; also 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 46,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request at $1 10@$1 11, chiefly at $1 10 ℔ gallon; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. against receipts of 620 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively dull to-day. For Liverpool, the steamers claimed 9d. a bushel on Wheat, and were bid 8½. A boat load was taken by sail at 7½d. ℔ bushel. Engagements were also reported for the same port, by steam, of 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 6,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 50 boxes Bacon at 35s. For London, 40s.; and there were taken, by steam, 250 bales Hops at ¾d. ℔ lb., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 60s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s, and 100 tierces Lard at 35s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, 8s. a quarter was the asking rate on Wheat, by sail. For a Continental port, direct, a North German bark, with 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JERRY LE DREW, GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A letter has been sent to the Viceroy of Egypt recounting the grievances of the Sublime Porte, and threatening, in case no satisfactory explanation is given, the withdrawal of the privileges accorded by the "firman" of 1841.

A portion of the London Fire Brigade propose to visit this city.

The "Carlist movement" in Spain is not yet ended, as has been intimated in recent dispatches. Formidable uprisings are reported in Tortosa and Terrel, and it is asserted that the Government will shortly call out the reserves. The statement that two Carlist prisoners have been shot by order of the council of war, is officially contradicted.

A Madrid dispatch, by way of the French Cable, denies the truth of the report that Spain has opened negotiations with this country, looking to the independence of Cuba.

It is again reported that Queen Isabella is ready to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Asturias.

GENERAL.

The motion for a new trial of the Altoona, Penn., incendiaries, Beales and Duke, after an able argument, has been overruled, and the prisoners were sentenced—Beales to ten years, and Duke to five years and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

An Omaha dispatch says that the new freight tariff went into operation on the Union Pacific Railroad on Tuesday. The rates are from thirty to forty per cent. lower than the previous ones.

Four hundred and fifty Mormons, principally Danes, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, *en route* to Salt Lake.

The report of the Coroner of San Francisco for the past twelve months shows a total of 443 deaths requiring investigation, thirty-nine of which were suicides, eleven murders and eighty-two accidents.

It is stated that there are $12,000,000 in gold coin locked up in the vaults of the United States Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, to the great injury of the commercial interests of the community.

The Peoria, Ill., Fire and Marine Insurance Company has failed, not being able to comply with the new State insurance laws. The dispatch announcing the failure says the liabilities are heavy, and the assets nothing.

The call for the Transcontinental Railroad Convention to be held at Oswego on the 6th of October will be issued in a few days. It is expected that all the principal railroads on the line from the Pacific Coast to Nova Scotia will be represented.

The Falk and Vanderbilt party passed Grand Island, Nebraska, yesterday, in Pullman's palace car "City of New-York," bound for San Francisco. All well.

Five houses were destroyed by fire in Fredericton, N. B., a few mornings ago, and the House of Assembly was slightly damaged.

The treasurer of Illinois has just received $10,280 from the bankrupt estate of Beddolph Wright & Co., a London Banking firm, which failed many years ago, owing the State of Illinois about $100,000 which they had received for bonds sold for the State. This is the third dividend received, the three aggregating about $30,000.

The Chicago City Government have ordered the building of a second tunnel under the river, similar to that at Washington-street. The new tunnel is to be made at La Salle-street.

The Germans of Milwaukee propose to celebrate the Humboldt Anniversary in common with their brethren throughout the country.

The wife of Dr. Alvah H. Hobbs, a prominent physician of Boston, was shot through the heart and instantly killed on Tuesday evening, by one Major White, of Tennessee, in the presence of her husband and child. White was staying in the house, under medical treatment. It is said that White was in love with the lady, a monomaniac in his devotion to her.

General Grant yesterday visited Central Park, and called at the office of United States District Attorney Pierrepont. He leaves this afternoon, with his family, to become the guest of Secretary Fish, at that gentleman's residence, on the Hudson.

Hezekiah Braughton, who, while agent of the United States Express Company at Pacific City, Iowa, on a connecting line of the Pacific Railroad, robbed the office of $10,000 in greenbacks, on the 16th of last July, and disappeared, has just been arrested in the town of Waukesha, Wis., where he was living in fine style, under the assumed name of Henry Brayton. He confessed when taken, and gave up about $9,000 of the money. The property belonged to merchants of Pacific City.

A young man named George Deming, residing at South Bend, Ind., was fatally poisoned in Chicago, a few days ago, by the carelessness of a druggist, who gave him aconite for brandy, to relieve him of a sudden attack of Summer complaint. He died at the Briggs House an hour after taking the aconite.

The Saratoga races yesterday were witnessed by a large concourse of people. *Glenelg* won the Traverse Stakes, *Narragansett* the sweepstakes, and *Remorseless* the third race. Time—3:14, (one mile and three-quarters,) 2:10, (one mile and a quarter,) and 4:9¾, (half a mile.)

A very large fire occurred in Philadelphia, last evening on Lombard-street wharf, caused by the explosion of a boiler in the United States bonded warehouse. The building contained 30,000 barrels of whisky, all of which was destroyed. The loss by the fire will exceed $2,000,000.

The French citizens of Detroit propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I. on the 15th of August. The President of the day will be an aged soldier who fought under Napoleon, and is now a resident of that city. The entire net proceeds of the celebration will be given to the Hotel des Invalides of Paris, where something over fifty soldiers who fought under Napoleon I. are still cared for. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of Frenchmen from the interior of the State, and from the adjoining Province of Ontario.

Last evening Detective Avery, of the Central Police, arrested one George Keating, a young man 21 years of age, in Nassau-street, Brooklyn, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, of No. 169 Amity-street, New-York, who charged him with having obtained $290 from her on the fraudulent representation that he was the agent of her landlord, authorized to collect the rent.

The Kings County public institutions at Flatbush consumed during the year ending July 31, 858,924 pounds of bread, 8,964 pounds of hard soap, and 2,060 barrels of soft soap. The total value of supplies necessary to the support of the various institutions cost $226,698 41.

The United States Marshal has determined to hold the gunboats seized Tuesday until he is ordered to release them by the authorities at Washington. They will be closely watched by United States gunboats. No attempt has been made to stop the work on the vessels.

Some disclosures were made in regard to the manufacture and sale of spurious champagne yesterday, in the case of James Eberle and Wm. Dougherty, of No. 69 Division-street.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Swinburne called attention to the robberies committed on vessels lying at Quarantine. Resolutions were adopted directing reports to be made on the present condition and management of tenement-houses, and of Washington and Fulton Markets. Dr. Crane called attention to a report of a personal difficulty between himself and Mr. Lincoln, and pronounced it false and scandalous.

The report of the Fire Marshal for July shows that there were 101 fires during the month, with a total loss of $131,800. The loss from fire during the same month in 1868 was $178,550. The loss this year on the 4th of July was only $750.

There is no strike in contemplation by the drivers on the Second-avenue Railroad. Yesterday's rumor to the contrary was unfounded.

Yesterday a sale of unclaimed Custom-house goods took place at Robert's auction rooms, in Water-street, including every variety of merchandise. The bidding was lively and the sale well attended.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday adopted resolutions calling for an investigation into the official conduct of H. Van Ness, Wm. C. Albertson and Wm. H. Smith, employes at Castle Garden. The number of arrivals of emigrants during the last two weeks was 4,925.

The Champion Eckfords of '69 beat the Champion Eckfords of '68 at base ball, yesterday, by a score of 30 to 7.

How Coal May be Cheapened.

Buffalo is not alone in its indignation against the monopolies and combinations which have forced the price of coal to its present extravagant figure. Wherever anthracite coal is used the same feeling prevails. If it do not take a definite shape in New-York, it is not because the evil is not appreciated, but because the patient public submit unresistingly to a system of extortion with which it has long been familiar. The failure which attended former efforts of consumers to reduce the cost of the article by a resort to coöperative agencies, may contribute to the apparent indifference. People grumble, protest, threaten, and pay the dealers' rates. There the matter ends until the next supply is needed. The parties to the Buffalo movement will render good service if they show how relief may be obtained. We should think more hopefully of their effort if State aid were not declared to be one of the agencies with which they propose to break down the coal monopoly. That looks so much like appealing to Jupiter, that we await with some scepticism the further development of their plans.

The newspapers meanwhile are almost everywhere discussing the coal question with an earnestness which only questions affecting every man's pocket can at this season excite. In the West, even more than in the East, the magnitude of the mischief excites angry remonstrance and vague demands for relief. Upon certain points opinion is crystallizing with a rapidity which will some day reveal to the coal combinations the vulnerable feature of their schemes. They do as they please now, because they are for the time masters of the situation. Coal must be had at one price or another; cheap or dear, it cannot be dispensed with, domestically or industrially. The owners of the mines and the miners who work them, the railroad managers who carry the product to market, the dealers who stand between the master monopolists and the consumers, all act on the supposition that they are absolute. They put things up or down to suit themselves. But suppose the market be opened to other coal; suppose the bituminous coal of Nova Scotia admitted to compete with the anthracite of Pennsylvania, what then? Cheap coal inevitably; coal at about half the price now obtained by the monopolists.

This fact indicates the direction in which opposition to dear coal is tending. It does not waste time upon the merits of quarrels between the miners and the proprietors. It does not pause to discuss whether the daily pay of the workers shall be a few cents more or less. It does not ask whether the retailers' profits are exorbitant, or whether local combinations may not in some cases be responsible. Public opinion begins to estimate too correctly the causes of high prices to trouble itself with these, the mere accessories of an argument. It knows that the present rates are possible only because the trade enjoys a monopoly, and that the remedy for monopoly is competition. If competition be possible only by bringing in Nova Scotia coal, the matters really in issue are unchanged. There must be cheaper coal, though it be imported from a British Province. Pennsylvania will grumble, of course, but without the justification that may be pleaded in behalf of the myriad of coal consumers who grumble from the depth of exhausted pockets. If the combined owners and dealers, with railroads at their back, will turn the screw until it hurts the community, they must take the consequences. There must be cheaper coal.

But the Reading Railroad, with a capital stock which manœuvering has made colossal, and other railroads running into the coal regions should be allowed to make money? Undoubtedly. But managers who water stock until the power of earning legitimate dividends is exhausted, or who by combination obtain the control of the products of immense districts, cannot reasonably wonder at the angry impatience excited by their policy. New lines of railroad transit are called for by those who would fight the combinations practically. The Schuylkill region may be reached independently of the Reading Road; and there are localities which other routes may render available. So far as the dearness of coal is caused by railroad management, a partial remedy may be found in new lines of communication. But the sea is the highway over which the most effective competition will finally come.

The Conflict Between Lords and Commons—Its Real Bearings.

We are now in possession of the full details of the final struggle over the Irish Church bill, which brought about a temporary political deadlock, and threatened at one time to result in a serious constitutional crisis. And although the telegraphic dispatches received from time to time during the eventful three days' conflict embodied accurate accounts of the proceedings in Parliament, and gave a sufficiently correct impression of the main points of the situation, it is only on the arrival of the detailed accounts by mail that we can now form a clearer idea of the actual importance of the affair, and of the motives which actuated the Peers in rushing so hastily into a conflict in which ultimate victory was manifestly unattainable, and from which they had to retreat with such precipitation. In commenting upon the accounts received by telegraph at the time, we attributed the audacity of the Tory Peers to the unexpected reinforcements which they had received from the ranks of the old Whig aristocracy and from quondam Liberal leaders like Lords Russell and Grey, in consequence of which they flattered themselves that in the event of a serious collision between the Houses, they would not, at all events, have to take the entire risk upon their own shoulders. And we were clearly correct in the supposition. As long as it was merely a numerical majority of the House, all avowed Tories that were ready to obey the behests of Lords Derby, Cairns and Salisbury, those leaders felt the danger of committing their House to an unequal struggle with the Commons on their own responsibility. But with an accession to their forces from the Liberal side, they cast aside all the prudence that had previously marked their actions, and in the one short evening's debate, after which they proceeded to so decisive a vote, all their pent-up detestation of the measure of justice before them, and all their rancorous personal hatred of Mr. Gladstone found full expression in the bitter and insulting taunts of Lords Grey and Salisbury, and the rapturous cheering with which they were greeted. The Premier's comparison of the Lords to people who viewed events from a balloon at too great a height for them to know or care much about them, had evidently goaded them into a reckless desire to assert their power, at whatever cost, and spite the obnoxious leaders of the Commons. But with the morrow came the reaction—the more timid Tories became alarmed—the Cabinet was united, and the Liberal majority in the Commons was firm—and before their Lordships met again the famous terms of honorable surrender had been privately negotiated.

But although the crisis itself was of so short duration and unproductive on first sight of violent political convulsions, its effects are likely to be permanent and serious. During their brief moment of delirious triumph the Tory Lords betrayed their contempt for the popular will, and their personal dislike of the great Liberal statesman of the day, and an inordinate desire to preserve their own and kindred privileges intact. The country well knows the real temper of one branch of its Legislature with regard to matters in which the deepest interests are. The House of Commons has now learned the necessity and the advantage of insisting upon and guarding its rights. Despite the amenities finally exchanged between all parties concerned, the events we have been considering cannot fail, it is supposed, to have a lasting effect upon the political future of Great Britain.

Mutual Life Insurance—A Good Example.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company have taken a step which may be advantageously followed by other organizations of a similar character. Stimulated by recent discussions affecting life insurance management, they have instituted a searching and even scientific investigation into the affairs of their Company, the mathematical bases of its calculations, the nature and extent of its operations, and the position it at present occupies. The result is before the public in the form of a report of a special committee, in which is embodied valuations and statements prepared after elaborate inquiry by Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and the confirmatory testimony of Mr. Barnes, the Insurance Superintendent of the State.

The names of the Special Committee—Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and Wm. E. Dodge—are a guarantee that the examination of the securities held by the Company was not a loose formality. They counted and inspected everything representing investments, and analyzed and report upon their character. The proceeding was not really necessary, since no one has ventured to impugn the general statements of the trustees, but it indicates the thoroughness of the work which has just been performed. The care that has been exercised in the matter of investments could not be better illustrated than by a remark of the Special Committee with reference to mortgage loans. "Fully four-fifths of the whole amount due for semi-annual interest on the 1st day of July last," they say, "was paid on or before that day, or within three days thereafter, and the whole number of mortgages in the hands of attorneys for foreclosure on the 30th day of April last was but three." The significance of the fact will be appreciated when we add that the amount invested by the Company in bonds and mortgages was, at the date last mentioned, $23,566,579.

Again, the actuarial valuations of the Company were subjected to rigid tests by Professors Bartlett and Church, whose mathematical attainments invest their inquiries with unimpeachable authority. The result is as gratifying to the Company's policy-holders as it is honorable to the fidelity and skill of the actuary, Mr. Homans. All the processes by which the calculations are determined were examined and approved; and the essential elements of life insurance—namely, the rate of interest on which premiums and valuations are predicated, and the estimate of mortality which underlies the whole—are pronounced cautious and satisfactory. The judgment that has been exercised in the selection of lives for insurance has been admirable from the first; the deaths experienced having not exceeded seventy-five per cent. of the mortality provided for by the tables. With regard to assets and liabilities, the Professors found the position of the Company one of extraordinary strength. After making a liberal allowance for current claims and expenses, they arrive at the conclusion that a surplus exists exceeding $3,000,000; the liabilities being in round figures $28,000,000, and the gross assets $31,000,000.

We are glad to see that the subject of commissions did not escape the attention of the Special Committee. They concede the importance and justice of recent criticism, and observe that on more than two-thirds of the whole business "the charge for collecting premiums will hereafter be quite moderate." Why not also the charge for acquiring new business? A company which is able to make so striking an exhibit of prosperity and general good management should take the lead in reforming this branch of expenditure.

The Weather and the Crops.

The region drained by the Hudson River is suffering from a drought of unusual duration and severity. There has not been a heavy shower in many places along that river since the 1st of May. Streams are dry, wells and cisterns are giving out, and pasturage is nearly gone. The editor of the *Tribune*, in a recent journey through Virginia, mentions the damage sustained by the corn crop of that quarter from the same cause.

Generally, however, the country appears to have suffered more from rain than from the want of it. Out of some forty letters we have received from all parts of the country, alluding to crops, weather, &c., something is said in nearly all of an excess of rain, though they generally predict large crops.

"S. W.," of Waterloo, N. Y., alludes to an excess of rain in Western New-York, and states that during his journey to Buffalo and through that portion of the State, much of the growing corn is standing in the water, and many fields are so wet that horse hoes and cultivators have not yet been run between the rows.

A farmer living in the vicinity of Auburn assures us that showers have been so frequent during the Summer that they have had scarcely sufficient dry weather to enable them to cure their hay and to dig early potatoes, without doing it in the mud.

A correspondent writing from Chester County, Pennsylvania, alludes in a very encouraging manner to the abundant crops of all kinds, and favorable weather.

Two correspondents from Iowa speak of the wet and cold season, and the backwardness of the crops. In some wheat fields, one writes that the ground is so soft that horse reapers cannot be employed. Therefore farmers are trying to gather as much of their grain as practicable with hand cradles.

A farmer in Wisconsin says the season is quite too wet for growing crops; and that much of the Indian corn was not planted until the 8th and 10th of June.

A letter from Illinois, written only a few days ago, brings the intelligence of rainy weather, with showers almost every day. On low ground crops are seriously injured by standing water. And even on undulating fields there has been such an excess of wet weather, that there will not be half a crop of grain. Another writer in Illinois speaks of the very favorable weather they have enjoyed thus far during the entire season.

A farmer writes from Georgia that the prospect of a remunerating crop of cotton is very encouraging. Indian corn, he says, is now so far advanced as to be considered safe from either dry weather or wet. But another writer from Georgia speaks of drought in certain localities. Yet he says that crops are uniformly good throughout that State.

In most of the foregoing letters the writers allude to the operations of haying and harvest as being in progress, or finished, or about to be commenced. All things considered, judging from the accounts received, the season on the whole has been favorable.

Governor Pease, of Texas, states that "President Grant assured him he would not interfere with the Texas election." The statement was scarcely necessary, though provoked, doubtless, by conflicting claims to Presidential favor. By adhering to a policy of non-interference in the election concerns, whether in Tennessee or Texas, the Administration only does its duty. It has no greater right to meddle in Tennessee now than it will have to meddle in New-York in November. And in Mississippi and Texas its business is simply administrative. It is required by law to enforce order and uphold personal freedom at the polls, and to make adequate provision for the results that will follow the expression of electoral opinion. There its duty ends. The partisans who would force it into a different attitude are not its friends.

That yearning for a condition of mind from which the necessity of progress is excluded, which Mr. Bright is alleged now to experience, may no longer be satisfied by joining the Israelites. New principles of faith gain ground even among them. The Synod of Rabbis, of which the latest European advices speak, has asserted individual authority in religious matters, and has rejected that belief in Israel's restoration, which has heretofore been a cardinal article in the Jewish creed. The former change does not occur suddenly: the controversies which have for some time been carried on here as well as in Europe, and the distinct organizations which have grown out of them have been a fitting preliminary to the declared right of private judgment in matters ecclesiastical. But the abandonment of the idea of restoration to Palestine involves so complete an overthrow of what is commonly considered an essential peculiarity of the Jewish faith and life, that we question the representative character of the Synod whose action gives color to the statement. If the Jews advance, will the Ecumenical Council stand still?

The Californians are always managing to hit upon some shrewd, practical way of solving difficulties. The latest on record is one of the best, and so simple that it is strange it has not been generally adopted long ago. A company on Treasure Hill, Summit County, have tunneled some six or seven hundred feet into the side of their deposit, and have now contracted with Professor J. D. Whitney to *bore* a test hole, some eight hundred feet further in; the core drill used being that of the Artois augur, so well known in water and oil-boring enterprises. This horizontal hole will traverse and give tests of the nature and quality of ore from some seven or eight veins, at a depth below the surface of one thousand two hundred feet.

Why would not this kind of experiment fitly and effectively replace the enormously expensive proposition of the Sutro Tunnel; at all events accomplishing its important prospecting work?

Sending criminals to Sing Sing nowadays is a good deal like the practice Lucian satirized of milking goats in a sieve. It is much harder to get the rascals into Sing Sing than for them to get out. Another escaped yesterday it appears. Would it not be as well for our Governor to drop down to Sing Sing, or to send a trusty man there and learn, if he can, what makes this prison so leaky. It is hardly worth while for us to be at the expense of arresting, trying and sending up the rogues which infest our Metropolis, if we can't keep them there long enough to make it a punishment.

It is very obvious that the government of the prison needs looking after, and the Governor is the one to do it. The care with which he looks after the oversights, real or imaginary, of our Washington officials, leads us to expect that an appeal to him for anything in that line will not be in vain.

We observe that opposition to the common school system is developing into a political issue in the campaign now progressing in Ohio. The *Catholic Telegraph*, an organ of the Democratic candidate for Governor, General W. S. Rosecrans, has been indiscreet enough to announce this, and to add that "it will be a glorious day for Catholics when, under the blows of justice and morality, our common school system will be shattered to pieces." Does the Democracy throughout the country, as in Ohio and this City, seriously propose to make opposition to the public schools a part of their political programme?

To-day Tennessee will elect a Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature. Both tickets in the field are Republican, as was the case in Virginia, that headed by General Stokes having the support of the advanced Radicals, and the other, headed by Governor Senter, that of the conservative or liberal Republicans. The two tickets for State officers are as follows:

Radical.	Conservative.
Governor.	
William B. Stokes.	De Witt C. Senter.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
J. L. McDowell.	Albert J. Tipton.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' Benefit.

A grateful public will have the opportunity, to-morrow evening, of testifying its appreciation of the recent services of the energetic and conscientious director to whom it is indebted for the agreeable series of concerts at the Central Park Garden. Mr. Theodore Thomas, who has not only afforded throughout the Summer months the most refreshing effects of *rus in urbe*, but has also united with them many engaging qualities of *urbs in rure*; who at the head of his charming orchestra has nightly beat his way into the affections of that large proportion of the community which, until the establishment of his enterprise, had sighed in vain for seasonable and reasonable forms of entertainment at this time of year, and the daily incidents of whose attractive rendezvous might properly take their place among the regular watering-place chronicles of the country, which they certainly rival in interest,—Mr. Theodore Thomas will receive a "testimonial benefit" to-morrow, the occasion being the one hundredth concert given at the Garden under his especial management. We have seldom an opportunity of speaking so heartily as in the present case of the fitness and propriety of any complimentary entertainment. Mr. Thomas has been, in his way, a popular benefactor, and his friends have every right to expect that his exertions will be directly and personally acknowledged and rewarded in this instance, as we trust they have been, indirectly, throughout the season. A programme of unusual variety and attractiveness is promised, and, if the weather does not enviously interfere, the gathering will certainly be livelier and more numerous than any the Garden has yet contained.

Shakespeare's Obscurities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two or three of the questions anent Shakespeare's obscurities raised by the Edinburgh *Review*, and noticed in your columns to-day, do not seem difficult of solution.

Was the *crants* laid on Ophelia's bier anything else than the German *kranz*, her maiden garland? Does not Benedick mean that if a lady is not virtuous he will not seek to possess her, the word "cheapen" being a usual buyer's phrase? Pistol's "Bezonian" seems to be the same word with the old French *bisognon*, derived from *besoin*, meaning a needy fellow, or a seedy one.

As to the epithet given to Regan, "tender-hefted,"—*hefted* is an old form of *heaved*, still traceable in the provincial use of "hefting" for "lifting;" and tender-hefted may perhaps mean lifted or swelled with kindness. Wearing the rue "with a difference" is an expression taken from heraldry, referring, probably, to the Queen's rank; though without books at hand, its precise technical meaning escapes me. And as to the remaining questions, a little comparison of like passages, or a word from R. G. W., would probably elucidate them.

But will he, or any one, explain the speech of Isabella, in that noble but obscure play, "Measure for Measure," Act 2, Scene 4:

> "Else let my brother die,
> If not a feodary, but only he,
> Owe, and succeed by weakness,"

where the last clause confuses the possible sense of the first lines.

M.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Latest Parliamentary Labors—Persecution of the Ritualists—Another Colliery Explosion—New Government Enterprises—Telegraphy, Railways and the Post Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 24, 1869.

My confidence in the wisdom of the House of Lords has not been misplaced. I was sure that they would do what was prudent. On Tuesday it was very stormy. Lord Salisbury denounced and ridiculed Mr. Gladstone in terms that provoked the cheers and laughter of the younger Peers, who so seldom have anything in that dull House either to cheer or laugh at, while the Liberal Press and country were horrified and indignant; for they believe in the Prime Minister. Salisbury said he was arrogant, imperious, and followed blindly by his party; and that it was at his dictation alone that the Commons rejected the Lords' amendments. However that may be, the Commons rejected them square enough, defied the Lords, and were ready for the crisis, and if the noble Lords had stood by their speeches and votes there would have been a crisis—bill withdrawn—Autumn session—new Peers, and the Peerage itself threatened with disestablishment by our fierce democracy. But the Lords thought better of it. Derby and Salisbury—Old and Young Rapid, as the *News* calls them; the dramatic critic writing the political leader—were ready for the fight, but Lord Cairns, a prudent Scotch-Irish lawyer, lately made a Lord by Mr. Disraeli, was not so ready or reckless, nor willing to give up the Tory leadership to the vigorous young Marquis. So, called on to surrender, he called a parley. He and Lord Granville, the Liberal leader, an Ex-Lord Chancellor and an old diplomatist, put their four legs under one table and talked the matter over. Of course they agreed to a compromise. The Lords must surrender, or be taken. They capitulated, and were allowed to march out with their baggage and the honors of war. Graciously and gladly did the Lords consent to the compromise agreed to—and the bill has gone up for the last formality of the Royal signature, amid general congratulations. Everybody is *so glad*.

The Catholics are glad, for the old garrison of English supremacy is routed. The Irish Churchmen are glad, for under the pretext of religious equality, they, constituting one-tenth of the population of Ireland, have got by this bill two-thirds of the religious property of the country. The Church property was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at £15,000,000, of which the Episcopalians get £10,000,000, and the Presbyterians, who are nearly as numerous, about half a million; the Catholics—four-fifths of the people—getting nothing but the capitalization of the usual Maynooth Grant, some satisfaction in the disestablishment of the enemy, and the hope of a larger measure of justice in the time to come; for one of the points that the Lords have carried is that the surplus, whatever it may be, is not irrevocably disposed of, so that, of what is left, the Catholics may eventually get some portion. It must be said, however, that while the English and Irish Bishops in the House of Lords have higgled and haggled—if I may use such profane expressions respecting their spiritual Lordships—for every penny that could be squeezed out of the bill, doing their best to make disendowment reëndowment, the Catholics have steadily refused to make any demands, claims, or mix themselves up with any money consideration. They voted against concurrent endowment. They washed their hands of all mercenary motives. They demanded simply the justice of religious equality, and showed a truly Irish disregard of the dhirthy pounds, shillings and pence.

The terror of the last debate in the Lords is happily over, but some of the fun of it remains, and will long remain, in Hansard's comic pages.

PERSECUTION OF THE RITUALISTS.

The Church Association, having collected a very large fund, has entered vigorously upon its work of legally persecuting the Ritualists. Several new actions have been commenced, notably one against Rev. Mr. Purchas, of Brighton. He is charged with no less than thirty-three offences against the laws ecclesiastical, and a list of them will give, perhaps, the most concise view of what the lawyers consider the Church laws to be, and of the practices of the Ritualists. The charges are:

One, a procession round the church; 2, the crucifix; 3, a large metal crucifix with a figure of the Saviour on the holy table; 4, bowing to the crucifix; 5, flowers to be placed on the table; 6, lighted candles on the table; 7, using incense; 8, rubbing black powder on members of the congregation; 9, sprinkled with holy water, candles, and the candles were held up by members of the congregation; 10, mixed water, with the Communion wine; 11, administered to the communicants wine mixed with water; 12, elevated the paten and cup; 13, the same specified; 14, used wafer bread; 15, using a bell at the time of consecration and elevation; 16, introduction of "the Agnus" in the service when not authorized; 17, elevating the offertory alms, and, after placing them for a moment on the holy table, handing them to an acolyte to be placed on the credence table; 18, suffering the holy table on Good Friday to be without any decent covering; 19, having holy water placed in the church; 20, sprinkled with holy water palm branches; 21, paused in using the prayer for the Church Militant; 22, on a Sunday, (mention,) after his sermon, gave notice that there would be a mortuary celebration for the repose of a Sister; 23, placed a model figure of the Infant Saviour, and on Whitsun Day a figure of a dove; 24, notices of high celebration of the Holy Eucharist; 25, making the sign of the cross when about to mix water with the wine; 26, kissing the book from which he read the Gospel of the day; 27, using a ceremony in admitting a new acolyte, or choir-boy; 28, using a cope while performing part of the service; 29, sanctioning other clergymen at evening service using copes; 30, using a chasuble in the Holy Communion service; 31, sanctioning other vestments to be used; 32, wearing a colored stole; and 33, suffering other clergymen to use vestments and to conduct the services not in a manner appointed by the laws ecclesiastical.

"We, the said Bishop of Chichester," sends this comfortable list of offences to the Court of Arches, and prays "that Rev. John Purchas may be cited to appear to answer touching and concerning his soul's health, and the lawful correction and reformation of his manners and excesses."

And how, you may ask, does Ritualism in England stand these persecutions? We know that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church"—but is it the same with money paid in fines and costs, or is that only the seed corn of the lawyers? When I go to a town new to me, I look over the advertising columns of its local papers. So I look at times to the advertisements of the Ritualist papers to see what they are driving at and what progress they are making; and in the last one out I find that you can have "funerals conducted in proper form and with appropriate fittings approved of by the Ecclesiastical Society, and patronized and recommended by the clergy of St. Paul and St. Barnabas," &c.; "Obituary cards in the old style;" "New Ecclesiastical patterns of Linoleum floor cloth;" "Illuminators wanted for the Angelican Missal;" "Illuminated scrolls for the Harvest Festivals;" "Clerical Hotel;" "Altar and Processional Crosses, Coronas, Sedilia, Triptichs, Dossals, Birettas," &c. Mary, a Vicar's Daughter, begs all the Maries to help her place a window in the apse of a beautiful church, St. Chads, in honor of the Blessed Mary; appeals for schools and sisterhoods; Sister Superiors urgent for help to ragged schools and orphanages; books of the Ascetic library, (chiefly, perhaps entirely, translated from Roman Catholic writers; "Invocation of saints and angels; a manual of devotions for the use of members of the English Church;" "Life of the Blessed Virgin;" "Confession and Absolution," &c., &c. It must be confessed that all these things look like finger-posts pointing to Rome. And I find a belief very prevalent in England that the country is drifting in that direction. It is entertained by Churchmen and dissenters. Bishop Ullathorn, at the consecration of a large new Roman Catholic Church a few days ago in the Diocese of Birmingham, mentioned the fact that Great Britain was represented in the Council of Trent, three centuries ago, by only two persons. At the coming Council there will be seventeen Bishops from England and Scotland. In the British dominions there are 110 Roman Catholic Bishops. Add to these those of the United States, and the English-speaking Catholics will have a pretty formidable representation at the great Council. Dr. Cumming has expressed his desire to attend the Council, provided it will accept the terms he will dictate—otherwise he will stick to his favorite text—"no peace with Rome." It is stated that a number of Anglican clergymen have determined to go to Rome and submit to the Council the question of the validity of their orders, ready to accept its decision, provided it should be favorable; otherwise they will fall back upon Scriptural authority, the right of private judgment and the Thirty-nine Articles.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Another colliery explosion has sent a momentary thrill of horror through the country. Fifty-seven men and boys were instantly killed by an explosion of firedamp—carburetted hydrogen mingled with atmospheric air. A deep thud, a slight shaking of the ground, a puff of vapor at the pit-opening, and men and women rush to the top of the shaft, well knowing what has been done below. But they do not know who or how many have been killed. Volunteers are called for to go down and explore, to find the corpses of the dead and rescue those who may be still living. It is a work of no little danger, for the air is not at first fit to breathe, and no one knows how much the mine is shaken; but these men are brave. Sometimes a rush of water follows an explosion, and it is weeks before the bodies can be recovered. If not, a great crowd, widows and orphans, half a hundred corpses, inquest, official inquiry, something ought to be done, and so on, until next time. Must this war in the mines give us always the same returns of killed and wounded? It seems very hard, but perhaps there is no other way for it. I think an equal number may be drowned every year in carrying this coal to its markets, when the Winter gales strew the coast with wrecks. After all, it is not so bad as the death-rate of the Sheffield grinders, and the destruction of life in dozens of unhealthy trades of which we think little, because it goes on without sudden sensations.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES.

If the English, following the examples of Belgium, Switzerland, &c., make Government telegraphing a success, will you try it in America? We are to have a uniform rate of twenty words for a shilling over the Kingdom; but this is too high. Sixpence would be about the figure. On the continent it is fivepence. By employing the Post Office machinery, with girls and women for operators, it can be worked with great economy—with a very small addition of expense to the present establishment. And this is one of the things that it has always seemed to me the people could best do for themselves in their organic capacity—that is, through the Government. It is the circulation of the body politic—the post and telegraph answering to the nervous circulation, the passenger and goods traffic to that of the chyle and blood.

The next move will be to buy up all the railways and place them under one uniform and economical government management, with a great reduction of fares. A gentleman has written a pamphlet to prove that a uniform rate of one shilling for any distance beyond the present lower rates would pay; that is, up to a certain point, passengers could be carried for less rates than a shilling—but all distances over, say twenty miles, let there be a uniform rate of a shilling. Let a man put a shilling stamp on his hat at London and go to Edinburgh, if he likes, like a letter with its penny stamp. It would save a world of trouble. A man would have only to keep his pocket full of stamps and circulate. The lines would be full of passengers going everywhere. I have not been over the figures, but the man may be as correct in his calculations as Rowland Hill was with respect to penny postage. If the same principle is applied to ocean transit, you may have in a few years a hundred *Great Easterns* crossing the Atlantic, and first-cabin passengers for, say, $5 or $10 and found. In that case the world will travel; at present it merely moves.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Details of the Carlist Conspiracy—Plot to Assassinate Serrano—Deplorable State of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The Cortes having suspended its labors the reactionists have entered upon theirs, and within the last few days their movements have become most alarming. Under the general classification of "reactionists" are comprised three distinct parties, the Isabellinos, the Alfonsistas and the Carlists. In regard to their intense hatred of the revolution and its promoters they are, however, a unit, being equally desirous of undoing the work of September and raising again the throne of the Bourbons. The Isabellinos go in for nothing less than the restoration of Isabella II. The misguided Queen herself still clings to the hope, so much so that she is deaf to the advice of many of her best friends, who tell her she has no chance, and that she ought therefore to abdicate her pretensions in favor of her son Alfonso. She persistently refuses this, from the idea that some lucky circumstance will turn up to reseat her on the throne she so unworthily filled for thirty-five years. The Alfonsistas are those who, having given up all hope of the restoration of Isabella, are working vigorously for the reign of the Prince of Asturias. Of these there are great numbers in Spain, and particularly in Madrid. Many influential members of the Unionist Party in the Cortes are favorable to Alfonso. The Carlists are the partisans of Don Carlos de Bourbon, who is working for the crown of Spain, independently of Isabella, in virtue of his being the direct heir of the Don Carlos who contested the throne with Isabella on her accession, and who brought upon the country the horrible seven years' civil war which cost so much blood and treasure. Don Carlos is dead, and his brother Don Juan de Bourbon inherited his claims. Don Juan being advanced in years, has no ambition to be King, and, consequently, some time ago abdicated any rights or pretensions he might be presumed to have in favor of his son, Don Carlos de Bourbon y de Caste. This young man firmly believes in his divine right, and intends to obtain the crown, "if he can." He has his sympathizers in all parts of the country, and has long threatened to take the field for the assertion of his claims. Ever since the revolution broke out he has been organizing his forces and laying his plans. The Government have been kept constantly on the alert, and have suppressed petty risings here and discovered plots there, all comparatively on a small scale, but yet sufficient to excite popular anxiety and to keep the popular forces vigilant. Notice was taken of these movements last week in the Cortes, in consequence of some military sergeants having been arrested at Saragossa charged with complicity in one of these plots. At the sitting on Wednesday last, before the great debate which took place on the policy of the New Ministry, Señor Soler stated that some friends of his at Saragossa had written to him to say that they had discovered a Carlist conspiracy in the army, which had been formed for the purpose of assassinating the Colonels and some of the leading Republicans. It was added that some high personages not military were implicated in the affair. He wished to know if the Government had news of this, and if they were disposed to carry out the law in regard to all the guilty persons? He also wished to be informed if what the French papers had asserted, viz., that the Carlists passed over the frontier arms and munitions of war, were true, and if the Spanish Government were disposed to insist upon the maintenance of the Neutrality laws and to punish the conspirators? General Prim replied:

"It would appear that Señor Soler is not satisfied with the statements we receive of the zeal with which the French authorities follow up the disturbers of order on their frontiers, but I can assure him that they keep a strict watch upon the movements of the Carlists and Isabellinos who pass by there. They have recently made extensive seizures of uniforms, arms and ammunition, and that without any promptings from this side, for the Spanish authorities had no knowledge of the existence of these supplies. They are, therefore, worthy of all praise, for they do all they can to avoid complications with our people. The conspiracy alluded to hardly merits the name. It is true that upon the person of a Sergeant several nominations of Charles VII. were found, which, it is supposed, were intended to be divided among the other Sergeants, with a view to make proselytes. The authorities followed up the information given them, and seized these documents. Although attaching but little importance to what the Carlists are in a position to do, the Government continues on the alert. We are following up these movements in all parts of the country, and some day we shall fall upon the delinquents and punish them as they deserve."

This statement was made a week ago. Since then numerous conspiracies have been discovered, some of them Carlistic, some Isabellino, some Alfonsista, and others a combination of all three. Many important arrests have been made upon evidence which the Government does not see fit to publish at present

Yesterday a plot to assassinate SERRANO, PRIM and RIVERO was denounced, and created much sensation, as it is said several important personages are implicated in it, and that all these different conspiracies obey an influence emanating from Paris, where the Queen resides, surrounded by her most faithful adherents and courtiers. On this plot the *Imparcial*, one of the most respectable journals of the Government Party, has the following comments:

"The reactionary oppositions are working incessantly, and appear resolved to accomplish their objects by all means, and by every weapon, however low or unworthy they may be. The Government have discovered in Madrid, not an intelligent and energetic conspiracy, but a mean and miserable plot to assassinate at the same moment the Regent, General PRIM and President RIVERO! We don't yet know the details, though we might mention the name of the person to whom the plan is attributed, but we will not stain our columns by publishing it. With these firm pillars on which the situation rests removed, there would follow, as it is hoped, the free sway of evil passions, anarchy and the ruin of the country. The reaction would then seat itself on the ruins and cry, 'I have been revenged!' What patriotism!"

Some arrests in connection with this desperate plot were made on Monday night in this city. The same evening there was arrested at his house, but not from any supposed connection with this plot, General VEGA INCLAN. He fought under NOVALICHES at Alcolea, but since then has lived here in comparative retirement. The exact cause of his arrest has not as yet transpired, but it is said he has been in constant communication with General COLOUJE, and the other conspirators in Paris and on the frontier, and that they had appointed him to lead the intended rising here when everything was ripe. In Barcelona, Colonel ALBERNI, cousin to General GASSETT, (another Isabellino General,) was arrested on Monday. In Valladolid, at the same time, two Brigadiers, INESTAL and OLONA, and in Cordova a General whose name has not yet transpired, have also been thrown into prison. These military conspirators, it is said to-day, are to be shipped off at once to the Canaries. Their arrests are causing considerable excitement, as no one knows the extent of these plots or how soon they may develop themselves into open hostilities. The Spanish Consul at Bayonne telegraphed to the Government here on Monday that he noted great agitation among the Carlists residing there and near the frontier. It was supposed to be in consequence of an imperative order sent them by the French Government to retire within forty-eight hours to some place or places considerably inland.

It is now more than two months since the day on which it was announced that the Carlists would certainly take the field. We are told at present that it will be the end of August, though other reports assign Sunday next, the 25th, as the date of the rising. In the meanwhile a great many arrests of prominent persons are being effected. Among these are Brigadiers INESTAL and OLONA and Colonel ALBERNI, cousin of General GASSETT, the intimate friend of ISABELLA.

The fact is, the country is in a deplorable state. Robberies, assassinations and murders are of frequent occurrence. Yesterday in Madrid alone there were three robberies from the person during a public funeral given to Señor AGUIRRE, the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and at the same time in a different part of the city there were two deaths from violence. Bands of armed robbers go up and down the smaller populations committing all sorts of ravages, some of these to the cry of "Vive CHARLES VII.," and others to the cry of "Vive la Republica," both which are supposed to be mere sham cries to create the confusion and disorder favorable to these sinister plans. On Sunday evening one of these bands composed of fourteen individuals, all well armed, entered the little bathing-place of Fuenta-Santa, in the Province of Ciudad Real. The first thing they did was to murder the two Civil Guards who were on duty. They then entered the little inn or hotel. In the dining saloon they were bravely resisted by Don ANTONIO COCO, a newly-elected Deputy to the Cortes, whom they also murdered, as well as a priest who joined him in the resistance. By this time some of the other guests who were in the place and the servants, arming themselves with swords, pistols and other weapons, came to the rescue. A fearful conflict ensued, which resulted in the precipitate flight of the bandits, who succeeded in carrying two little girls off with them, one being the daughter of the murdered Señor COCO, and the other the daughter of Dr. OBON, of Ciudad Real. The accounts received do not speak of any casualties among the aggressors. The motive for the abstraction of the children is unknown, except it be to exact a ransom. The whole armed force of Ciudad Real had set out in pursuit of the rascals, but at the last date had not come up with them.

Great annoyance is expressed by many of the papers at the fact that the Government publish very little of the news they receive from Cuba and Porto Rico. To-day's *Discusion* says: "We have just received the Havana newspapers of the 30th June, four days later than the advices received yesterday by way of the United States. These journals speak of movements of troops and of victories gained by our army; these they always announce. Nevertheless from private letters we have had we learn that the situation of the island is horrible; that the insurrection is far from being subdued; that the burnings, the executions, and the confiscations continue. We repeat, the situation of Cuba is exceedingly grave, and requires a prompt remedy."

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Throng at Saratoga—The Races—Political Gossip—Ohio vs. New-York Democracy—The New State Ticket—Speaker Youngleve—The Hop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869.

The weather is delightfully cool and pleasant, and the hotels are full. Congress Hall is crammed, and has been compelled to colonize many of its guests.

The great races will begin to-morrow, and continue into the middle of next week. It is said that there was never before collected at one place and time so many "eminent horses" as are now on the ground for the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Saratoga Association. The sporting fraternity have not yet arrived in large numbers. Some preparations for and precautions against the less welcome members of the "profession" have been made. I notice among those who saunter about the halls and drawing-rooms of the hotels Messrs. DUSENBURY and RADFORD, two of the most skillful of the corps of detectives attached to the New-York Metropolitan Police. They are here, I take it, to protect the public from the depredations of the light-fingered gentry, who, it is feared, may visit the village during the races. So far, for a wonder, there have been no robberies reported.

From different portions of the country there are a number of prominent politicians. Discussions of schemes and plots, and policies and slates are very frequent, and sometimes interesting and instructive. To-day I chanced to be in a little party composed of Democrats, representing in about equal proportions Ohio and New-York. It was amusing to hear them berate each other. New-Yorkers scold Ohio about her last platform and candidate for Governor both. True to their ancient instincts the New-Yorkers would have made the platform more in sympathy with the public sentiment; in fine, would have accepted the results of the war, Fifteenth Amendment and all, in "good faith," but would have nominated a candidate for Governor whose sympathies with the party during the war were unquestionable. The exact reverse of this, they say, the Ohio Democracy have done. The Ohio Democrats retort, "Yes, we understand that deception is the favorite tactics of the New-York Democracy. We were taught a lesson on that subject at the last National Convention, when Ohio had a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and New-York had not. PENDLETON was defeated, however, and one HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated. Our platform was made to express the opinions of ourselves and our candidates, not merely to catch votes for a ticket entertaining other views. That is the difference between the Democracy of Ohio and that of New-York." "But," complacently replies the New-Yorker, "we win while you lose!" "Yes," says the Ohioan, "you won the nomination for President, but you lost the West and the election." "But we carried New-York!" exclaims the representative of Tammany. "It has been charged that that was all [illegible] played fair," said Ohio, "and perhaps the charge is not unfounded." There is no disguising the fact that the Western Democrats retain a great deal of bitter feeling toward the New-Yorkers for the defeat of PENDLETON, and they will seek the earliest opportunity to manifest it.

In regard to the approaching Fall election in this State, it is confidently asserted that it has been arranged by the managers of the Democracy to renominate the present State officers. The Convention therefore will meet simply as a matter of form.

The Republicans that I meet do not talk so encouragingly of the prospects in this State as I could wish. Many of them feel a sense of shame and mortification at the character of the last Legislature, and, in view of certain indications from your Metropolis, express but little hope of improving it.

Speaker YOUNGLOVE is actively canvassing the district for the Senatorial nomination, but it is claimed that Fulton County is entitled to the candidate, and the probabilities are that if she should present a good man it will be accorded to her.

The hop at the spacious hall of the Congress last night was brilliant, and was enjoyed by nearly all the guests of the hotel, as well as by many who lodge elsewhere.

THE ENGLISH FORGERY.

A Second Cable Dispatch—The Accused to be Returned to England.

As we stated yesterday, Inspector DILKS, Acting Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, on Tuesday evening telegraphed to Inspector BAILEY, of the City Police, London, the fact of the arrest of CLEMENT HARWOOD and JOHN HATCHER, a full account of which has been published. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Inspector BAILEY in reply to that of Inspector DILKS, in which he stated that application had been made to the Foreign Office for the extradition of HARWOOD, and that an officer would leave by the next steamer with the necessary power to secure his return to England. He also stated that there were £15,000 missing, and requested Inspector DILKS to retain all money found in the possession of the prisoners, and also their three portmanteaus.

Before the receipt of this dispatch, however, both prisoners had expressed their willingness to return without waiting for the completion of legal formalities, and Inspector DILKS is yet undecided whether he will await the coming of the English officer or send them back at once in charge of one of his detectives. In consequence of the statement that £15,000 had been lost by the forgery, which leaves some $20,000 yet unfound, a thorough reëxamination of the persons and baggage of the prisoners was made, but no additional funds of any description were found. The betting-book of HARWOOD at the last Derby was discovered, and while, with its long list of bets taken or given at most reckless odds, it spoke with great effect for his character as a "sport," it also said plainly enough that a large portion of the missing money might have been flung under the heels of the half-dozen favorites whose names appeared upon the book. And besides the sums that might have been thus spent, the baggage of the prisoners showed that a large amount had been spent in splendid outfits, and at last it was concluded that the money was all recovered, or fully accounted for.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Where it Begins and Ends—The Hours of Duration—Where Visible—The Phenomena Accompanying It.

An eclipse of the sun, total in parts of the United States, but only partial in the latitude of New-York, takes place on Saturday next, Aug. 7, beginning 12:5 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasting until nine seconds past 7 o'clock, or until sunset. At the greatest magnitude of the eclipse, ten and a half digits, or five-sixths of the sun, will be obscured by the interposition of the moon between it and the earth. The shadow of the moon thus thrown on the earth will produce a degree of darkness somewhat greater than that which is usual a few minutes after sunset, or what is generally known as twilight. If a storm should prevail at the time of the eclipse, the darkness would be equal to that of night.

It must not be supposed that the darkness which the eclipse will occasion will be the only unusual and interesting phenomenon resulting therefrom. If the day is bright and the heavens not obscured with dark clouds, the usual grand phenomena known to scientific men as the Corona, Bailey's Beads, &c., &c., will be observable.

The Corona is a halo which surrounds the disc of the moon,—generally a ring of pale whitish light, but sometimes appearing in a variety of forms, sometimes streaming in long, wavy feelers, sometimes showing brushes of light, or pointed somewhat as a star, sometimes of a violet or a reddish hue. It appears three or four seconds before the totality, and continues about as long after the first uncovering of the sun. It is seen with the naked eye, and is probably an effect of the sun's atmosphere.

"Bailey's Beads" appear when the narrow crescent of the sun, as reduced by the moon just before the sun is completely covered, is broken up into a string of brilliant points or beads of light. It is described as a spectacle of surpassing beauty, and compared to a necklace of intensely brilliant diamonds. When the eastern edge of the sun (for an eclipse always begins on the western edge) is all but reached, these mountains somewhere appear to shoot forward, and the peaks reaching the edge of the disc leave open spaces of light between them, and the string of beads is formed. The effect is probably due in great measure to irradiation. The beads were observed, though not for the first time, by BAILEY in 1836. They were first alluded to by HALLEY, in 1715.

The feature of an eclipse to which most interest has been attached of late years is the appearance of protuberances beyond the disc of the moon when the sun is covered. They are seen on the western limb as soon as the total phase begins, and appear nearer its close on the eastern limb. They are generally of a rose color, of various shapes, the commonest being that of mountain peaks and curved sickle shapes. They commonly project from the moon's disc, but have been observed separated from the edge, as if floating around the moon. They are sometimes of a deep red hue and of great height, one of them, as measured during the eclipse of 1860, being 44,000 miles high from the sun's surface. The nature of these red projections was not settled definitely until last year, when the English astronomical party sent to India discovered, by the aid of the spectroscope—an instrument in which different sorts of light are examined after being refracted by a prism—that they were gaseous flames, composed mostly, if not exclusively, of hydrogen. It had occurred to the French astronomer, M. JANSSEN, who was watching the same eclipse for the French Government, to observe, if possible, these projections of the sun when not under an eclipse. On the day after the eclipse, therefore, M. JANSSEN directed the slit of the spectroscope on the edge of the sun, where he had the day before observed a large prominence, and to his great joy perceived a spectrum corresponding to the one before obtained. For many days he watched the projections, living, as he said, in a perpetual eclipse. He was even able to follow them in toward the sun, and to find them prolonged in the bright disc of the sun. He arranged his instrument so as to watch them uninterruptedly, and to measure them; and he describes it as inconceivably grand to watch these immense bodies, "many hundred times larger than the earth, completely shifting and changing forms in the space of a few minutes."

All these phenomena may not be visible to the eyes of the multitude who, with smoked glasses, will watch the eclipse, but they will doubtless be observed and fully recorded by the numerous parties of astronomers who are to watch it, with the aid of the latest improved scientific instruments at various points on the central line of the eclipse. Several parties will be stationed at Des Moines, Iowa; one at Burlington, Iowa; one at Springfield, Ill.; another at Shelbyville, Ky., and others in North Carolina and East Tennessee. Each party will have the finest of spectroscopes, and in view of late developments their observations will be of the most interesting character to the scientific world. The great importance of these observations and studies are not apparent to and cannot usually be impressed on the minds of the unscientific reader. Astronomers have been enabled not only to predict the eclipses of the future, but, turning the eye back into the far receding ages of history, fix the landmarks of great events, as well as important astronomical problems, with the most unerring accuracy. Thus the date of the capture of Laris Sea by the Persians, mentioned in XENOPHON'S Anabasis as occurring during an eclipse, has been fixed at 556 B. C., and many other dates in the same history have been calculated from that as a basis. In the same way the end of the war between the Medes and Lydians, as related by HERODOTUS, has been calculated as having occurred in 584 B. C., the eclipse of that year being the one which was the means of bringing about the peace.

Important points in Egyptian chronology, which would otherwise have remained obscure, have been settled by reference to the eclipses, which were recorded in imperishable hieroglyphs by that nation of acute observers.

The earliest eclipse of which we have any record is that alluded to in the Chinese history, called Chow King, the age of which is not known. Cyclic characters accompany the account, from which calculations have been made. Mr. R. W. ROTHMAN, in an interesting paper read before the Royal Astronomical Society in 1837, fixes the date as Oct. 13, 2128 B. C. The eclipse which occasioned such alarm to the Athenians under PERICLES, as mentioned by PLUTARCH, that they were about to abandon the expedition against the Lacedamonians, has been calculated as occurring in 430 B. C., thereby fixing an important date in ancient history. The date of Agathocles—as the eclipse is called, which happened when Agathocles was blockaded by the Carthaginians in Syracuse—the astronomer AIRY places on Aug. 14, 309 B. C. Other eclipses are mentioned by classical authors and later chroniclers. One party decided the battle of Stiklasbad in early Scandinavian history.

The following table displays the times of beginning and ending at the places mentioned:

	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.
Portland, Me.	5:19	sunset
Concord, N. H.	5:19	sunset
Montpelier, Vt.	5:12	sunset
Boston, Mass.	5:24	sunset
Providence, R. I.	5:22	sunset
Hartford, Conn.	5:15	sunset
New-Haven, Conn.	5:16	sunset
New-York City	5:12	sunset
Buffalo, N. Y.	5:47	6:44
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	4:58	sunset
Albany, N. Y.	5:08	7:03
Utica, N. Y.	5:01	6:57
Trenton, N. J.	5:09	7:01
Philadelphia, Penn.	5:07	6:59
Pittsburgh, Penn.	4:44	6:42
Harrisburg, Penn.	5:01	6:53
Wilmington, Del.	5:06	6:58
Cincinnati, Ohio	4:29	5:26
Detroit, Mich.	4:29	6:30
Indianapolis, Ind.	4:19	6:18
Chicago, Ill.	4:10	6:12
Springfield, Ill.	4:04	6:04
Jefferson City, Mo.	3:54	5:53
Lawrence, Kan.	3:38	5:42
Omaha City, Neb.	3:34	5:38
St. Paul, Minn.	3:35	5:46
Des Moines, Iowa	3:43	5:46
Milwaukee, Wis.	4:06	6:08
Wheeling, W. Va.	4:45	6:41
Washington, D. C.	5:01	sunset
Baltimore, Md.	5:03	sunset
Louisville, Ky.	4:26	6:24
St. Louis, Mo.	4:08	6:01

The places which are nearest the central line have the total phase of longer duration than those which are more distant from the centre.

PERSONAL.

HIRAM SIBLEY, Esq., the first President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned from Europe in the steamship *Russia*, which arrived on the 3d inst. He was received by a delegation of telegraphers, including the President Vice-President, Secretary, &c., of the Western Union Company, who boarded the *Russia* in the Lower Bay and heartly congratulated their old associate on his safe return. The company had a very pleasant time, during which champagne flowed freely.

P. S. GILMORE, of the Boston Jubilee fame, sails from this City for Europe on Saturday.

Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark, left for Europe yesterday, to attend the Ecumenical Council. He will travel in Europe before and after the meeting of the Council, returning in April or May next. Meanwhile Father DOANE will have charge of his diocese.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 23, 1869: Dr. W. Draper, Dr. Orlande W. Doe, Boston; W. C. Cattell, Easton, Penn.; Mrs. Amos D. Smith, William S. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Edward Warren Clark, Albany, N. Y.; Jas. H. Worman and wife, Madison, N. J.; W. S. Hedenberg, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, New-York; J. H. Watson, wife and daughter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. B. Darling, New-York; A. L. Chetlain and wife, Galena, Ill.; G. H. Blanchard, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. J. T. Dobbins, Mrs. Whittaker, Baltimore, Ind.; Miss Ellen Frasman, Cincinnati; Henry J. Van Leunep and family, Smyrna; John J. Alexandra, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, son and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Norwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Merritt and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shelding, Stamford, Conn.; J. Alston Newhall, Boston; Eben. S. Stevens, Miss Mary Stevens Webster, Mass.; Max Strakosch, New-York; Walter C. Grenn, Boston; Stephen A. Samanos, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Holden, Boston; L. W. Carryl, New-York; C. J. Jenkins, Georgia; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; Byron R. Johnston, New-York, L. A. Elliott and wife, Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, Boston; Charles Godfrey, Philadelphia; Miss Julia E. Houston, Boston; James M. Spencer, Edward A. Fay, Washington; C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Byron R. Johnson, New-York; Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; George H. Homans, Miss S. E. Homans, Miss H. B. Homans, Miss S. W. Clarke, Boston; D. W. Guy, Cincinnati; R. R. Raymond and wife, Mrs. S. S. Cromwell and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. G. Seccarini, S. S. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, New-York; Miss Helen L. Stevens, Boston; Mrs. J. Edward Welch, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith and family, Isaac D. Russell and family, H. T. Dortie, A. M. Knapp, New-York; Frederick Pearson, U. S. N.; John B. Norris, H. H. Wheeler, J. G. Bennett, Jr., Lawrence R. Jerome, New-York; Charles J. Brooks, Boston; Schuyler Merritt, Stamford, Conn.; Morrill Wyman, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Power, Mme. de Berningham, New-York; Annie L. Harmon, H. D. Parker, Miss Hattie Mills, Boston; Miss Ellen Lambert, New-York; Edward L. Patrick, Elmira, N. Y.; Chas. L. Mitchell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William T. Phipps, John P. Howard, New-York; George W. Briggs, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Shuttuck, Miss Ellen M. Chandler, Miss Annie W. Davis, Miss Lucy B. Shuttuck, Miss S. Shuttuck, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bechelder.

The Truth About Barbara Fritchie.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 4.

We need no apology for letting the readers of the *Courant* see the following letter, which has been received at this office:

FREDERICK CITY, Md., July 23, 1869.

GENERAL: In accordance with a promise made you on Tuesday, I take the pen to write a few lines about WHITTIER'S heroine.

BARBARA FRITCHIE, (not FRIETCHIE,) was the widow of JOHN C. FRITCHIE, deceased. She died during the Winter of 1862–3, and was buried in the grave-yard belonging to the German Reformed Church of Frederick. She was an honest, earnest, faithful Christian woman, and an ardent lover of her country. During the passage of the rebel army through this place in September, 1862, she kept a small flag in one of her windows. Her intolerance of the rebels was so extreme that she is said to have used her cane with great brakness in clearing her porch from a number of them, during the occupancy of Frederick, and to have employed terms far from complimentary while thus engaged. When our own troops entered, on Friday evening before the battle of South Mountain, RENO is said to have been so struck with her enthusiastic waving of the flag at the window, that he asked her age and called upon his men to give "three cheers for the loyal grandmother."

Although most of LEE'S army passed by her house, it is asserted—and probably with truth—that JACKSON himself did not pass directly by the same, but through an alley which crosses the street, obliquely, at a short distance west of it.

WHITTIER has evidently taken as a fit nucleus for an exquisite poetic ideal this brave, honest old patriot, who certainly kept her flag up when others pulled theirs down, who so disliked traitors to her country that she couldn't tolerate them even on her porch, and whose enthusiasm and venerable appearance provoked one of our brave officers to call upon his men to cheer her.

I believe the foregoing paragraphs contain the facts upon which WHITTIER has framed the poem which has linked BARBARA FRITCHIE'S name to immortal verse.

Her house has passed into the hands of the Corporation of Frederick City, and has since been removed so as to widen the bed of Carroll Creek, which washed its walls, with the view of providing against a recurrence of a disastrous flood such as visited the place last Summer. The cane I sent you was made from one of the oak timbers of the house.

Inclosed you will find portraits of the old lady and the famous house. I also send a copy of a diary kept during the rebel occupation of the place in 1862, which will acquaint you with some of the incidents connected therewith. With great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS H. STEINER.

General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hartford, Conn.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

The Wife of a Prominent Physician Shot Dead in Her Parlor, in Presence of Her Family.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 4.

It is our painful task to record one of the most heartrending tragedies of which our city has been the scene during the present generation, resulting in the death of a wife and mother, by violence, in the presence of her husband and family, by the hands of an inmate of the family dwelling, and a patient under treatment by the murdered lady's husband—Dr. ALVAH H. HOBBS. An air of mystery, to a certain extent, seems to pervade the terrible affair, and, from the lateness of the hour at which the murder took place, it was impossible to procure all the facts in the case, but, so far as we could collect them, they were as follows:

About 10:30 o'clock last evening Dr. HOBBS, who is an old and highly esteemed physician of this city, residing at No. 1,266 Washington, a few doors above East Dedham-street, rushed breathlessly into the Fifth Station, situated in the latter named street, and stated to Captain SMALL, of that station, that his wife had been shot. Sergeant HAWTHORN was immediately dispatched to the scene of the tragedy, and arrested Major THOMAS L. WHITE, said to be a resident of the State of Tennessee, but for for some time past residing in the family of Dr. HOBBS for medical treatment. This WHITE was the author of the tragical event, and was brought to the Station-house without any resistance.

The statements of inmates of Dr. HOBBS' family are to the effect that the members, including the murderer, had taken tea together in the most friendly and agreeable manner, and at the conclusion of the repast Major WHITE retired to his room in the upper part of the house, where he commenced to read aloud. Mrs. HOBBS proceeded up stairs and inquired why he read in so high a tone, to which WHITE replied: "In order to develop my lungs," or words to that effect.

Mrs. HOBBS soon afterward came down stairs again, and was about to enter the parlor, when, turning her head in the direction of the room above, she saw WHITE coming down with a pistol in his hand. She seemed to be apprehensive of WHITE'S murderous intention, for she immediately called out to her husband, "He is coming, and with a pistol," and almost simultaneously with this ejaculation the first shot from the assatsin's pistol resounded through the house. This shot proved ineffectual, so far as striking the murderer's victim was concerned, who immediately closed the door between herself and WHITE. But, strangely, the second shot—which which almost immediately followed the first—after passing through a panel of the door, entered the left breast of the unfortunate woman, passed through her body and came out under the right arm, and she fell to the floor and in a few moments breathed her last. The dreadful act was witnessed by the husband and young son of the victim—a boy about 9 years of age—who has since been almost frantic with grief and horror.

When the officer entered the room wherein the terrible crime took place, the murderer stood in the middle of the apartment, contemplating his fiendish work, and still holding in his hand the fatal instrument of death. Immediately, however, upon the entrance of Sergeant HARTSHORN, he extended his arms in a theatrical manner, saying, "I'm your man!" and was immediately secured and conducted to the Station-house, whither he proceeded quietly.

WHITE is a good-looking man, apparently somewhere in the vicinity of 30 years of age; and, in conversation with the officer on the way to the station, although expressing no regret at the horrible deed he had committed, remarked that there ought not to have been cause enough for him to have done what he did.

The murdered woman, Mrs. KATIE HOBBS, was the second wife of the Doctor, and was about 35 years of age.

It is stated that the murderer had been a friend and acquaintance of Mrs. HOBBS from early childhood, and no reason was given last night showing what impelled the murderer to commit the awful deed. WHITE, last night, was unaware of the extent of his crime, and seemed to be under the impression that his victim was still alive. It is deemed advisable by those in authority to leave him in that condition for the present.

The terrible affair was the cause of considerable excitement in the immediate vicinity of the tragedy; but owing to the late hour at which the deed was committed, it had attained but slight publicity. An examination of the room of the murderer after his arrest revealed a scene of the wildest disorder. Books and papers were scattered about in every direction, and innumerable letters were found in a partially consumed condition.

Coroner BARROWS will hold an inquest on the body, when the details of the tragedy, and probably its motive, will be explained in some degree. It is the opinion of such as should have good judgment in the matter that the murderer was quite sane.

Preliminary Examination—The Reason of the Act.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Major WHITE was arraigned in the Municipal Court to-day, charged with the willful murder of Mrs. HOBBS, and waiving an examination, he was committed to jail. It is stated that for several years he had known and loved his victim, and that in 1861, after he had attacked her with a knife, he was sent to the lunatic hospital at South Boston, where he remained some six months. The inquest commences to-morrow afternoon.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Trestle-Bridge on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Seven Men Thrown Down with the Structure—Two Killed, and the Others Badly Wounded.

From the Danbury (Conn.) Times, Aug. 3.

To-day, Danbury becomes again a scene of horror! At 9:20 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, the trestle-work on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, just below the steam excavator, gave way and came to the ground, bringing with it four loaded cars and seven men, one of whom was instantly killed; another has since died; a third is in a dying condition, and the four remaining are more or less injured.

The trestle-work in question is built out from the embankment some distance, and it is used to run out the cars, whose contents are dumped from it for the filling across the valley. The trestle-work is of heavy, upright timbers, strengthened with numerous girts. At the place where the accident occurred it was nearly fifty feet high.

Four of the cars or dumps were on the trestle-work just before the accident. Two men—carpenters—were at the end, extending the work; three brakemen were on the cars, and two men who remained on the work as dumpers were standing at the dumping-place in waiting. As the cars passed on to the trestle, one of the heavy upright pieces was observed to heave inward by Colonel DIBBLE and others who were standing on the ground below. One of them cried an alarm, but it came too late. The entire work swerved inward, and in an instant a thundering crash of timbers followed. One of the carpenters was seen to run back as the alarm was given, as if to jump off, but he sank with the rest. A piece of timber or iron struck him in the neck, and when he touched the earth he was dead.

Timbers, cars, iron rails, and quivering human flesh, lay crushed together in the valley, appalling the hearts of those who hastened to bring relief. The bodies were taken out as soon as possible, but with considerable difficulty. CYRUS E. QUICK, of Danbury, a carpenter, was instantly killed. A bad contusion at the base of the brain received from a flying stick or bar of iron, killed him instantly. His body was found part ways up the bank, the head downward, and a large stick of timber resing across his hip. He was taken out and conveyed under a tree, where his remains await a Coroner's investigation.

FOSTER BOUTON, Danbury, a carpenter, struck on the soft embankment below, and miraculously escaped with a cut on the upper lip. JAMES DOWD, dumper, from Massachusetts, was badly injured in the chest and about the head; will not live. MICHAEL CROWLEY, brakeman, of Newtown, bruised about the face and hips. He was wedged in under some timbers, but upon their being pried up he crawled out without aid. PATRICK KELLY, dumper, injured in chest and about head. KELLY was alive when taken from the wreck, but died soon after. HENRY MCPHILLIPS, neck and face, seriously. EDWARD RILEY, brakeman, hand and arm, seriously.

Dr. BENEDICT, of Danbury, deserves great praise. He was the first upon the scene, and did yeoman service. Drs. LACEY and CLASON, of Danbury, and Dr. WILLIAMS, of Brookfield, were also on hand with their skill.

The wreck is a sad sight. Heavy timbers wrenched apart, iron rails twisted out of shape, together with the *débris* of the cars and the blotches of human blood, show how terrible must have been the crash, and how excruciating the pain. When our reporter left the scene, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the body of QUICK was awaiting examination of a Coroner's jury, the particulars of which will be given in our regular issue to-morrow.

GEORGE TUNISON, an employe on the same road, was horribly torn by the premature explosion of a powder blast, near Newtown, on Monday. Both of his eyes were blown out, his face terribly disfigured, and one arm blown off. The Drs. BENNETT were sent for, but were unable to save the sufferer.

The Caterpillar in Florida.

The Savannah *Republican* of Aug. 1 gives an extract from a private letter dated Cherry Lake, Fla., July 29, which, it says, was written by a reliable gentleman regarding the caterpillar in Florida:

"On my return I find that the caterpillars have infested every farm and every cotton field that I can hear of, and from present indications they will make an exceedingly short job of it. It has rained almost constantly for the last forty days, and the season is propitious for them, and from present appearances they will be as numerous as the locusts of Egypt in the days of Pharaoh in a very short time. The hearts of the people sicken and sadden at the thought of again losing all, or nearly all, of their year's labor, and that, too, when their anticipations and fondest expectations came so near being consummated. Hope is all that seems to be left us. The planter's greatest desire is dry weather. The corn crop is excellent, and quite adequate to the wants of the community."

SAM HILDERBRAND.

Fruitless Pursuit of the Outlaw—Companies Organized to Hunt Him Down—Minute Men to be Organized in the Southeastern Counties.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 3.

Colonel BOWEN, the leader of the Police Detectives who for several months have been scouring the woods of Washington and St. Francois Counties in search of SAM HILDERBRAND, the desperate murderer and outlaw, returned to the city yesterday, and reports that all efforts to capture HILDERBRAND have proved unsuccessful. In their eagerness to capture the desperado, the pursuers have resorted to rather harsh measures in several instances, but their action, in every case, was approved by the law-abiding citizens who have been kept in constant terror by the Hilderbrand gang. In order to obtain information concerning the haunts and habits of HILDERBRAND, it was sometimes deemed necessary to frighten and torture persons who were believed to possess the information desired, and who refused to divulge the secret. Several men, said to be connected with the outlaw, were hung up by the neck until they consented to tell what they knew, and it was a matter of regret with the people of the neighborhood that some of them were not left hanging. At one time HILDERBRAND was traced to a cave on Big River, and an effort made to smoke him out, but this failed, and some of the boldest men of the party entered the cave, only to find that the outlaw had escaped at another outlet.

A week or two ago Governor MCCLURG went down to the scene of HILDERBRAND'S exploits, and through his efforts companies of armed men were formed in Washington, Madison and St. Francois Counties for the purpose of enforcing the law and bringing to justice not only HILDEBRAND, but others who are nearly as bad. It is well known that these counties are infested by bands of desperate and lawless men, who commit murder and robbery with impunity, and keep in constant dread the peaceable and honest farmers, who are afraid to invoke the law against them. The object of the armed companies, acting under authority of the Governor, is to protect the innocent and bring the guilty to justice. The idea that such large forces are designed simply for the capture of one man is fallacious. HILDERBRAND is not alone in his infamy; but there are whole bands of outlaws who must be driven out, and it requires concert of action and legal authority on the part of the people to do this. HILDERBRAND himself is a wanderer and a fugitive, who lives in caves, swamps and inaccessible places, but others, not so well known, commit daily depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants, and lay their sins upon his shoulders. The intention is to organize companies in all the counties south of Washington, even so far down as the Arkansas line, and rid the country of the desperadoes who infest it. There will be something more serious than mock hangings, if these men do not take warning and discontinue their unlawful practices.

To show that the people of St. Francois County are in earnest, we copy some of the resolutions adopted at some of the meetings. The citizens of St. Francois township adopted the following:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of St. Francois township do heartily indorse the resolutions adopted July 19, 1869, at Farmington, by the mass meeting, and will do all in our power to rigidly enforce the same.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to carry into effect said resolutions in assisting the Sheriff and other officials in executing the law.

Resolved, That we will hold responsible any person willfully making any report to the officers of the law calculated to mislead them as to the whereabouts of SAM HILDERBRAND.

Resolved, That all citizens of St. Francois township, who have not already signed the resolutions of the meeting of the 19th, be requested to do so by Saturday, the 31st of July.

Resolved, That we do now and will hereafter hold ourselves in readiness to respond cheerfully and faithfully to the officers of the law when called upon to aid in the suppression of crime by the arrest and punishment of any and all violators of the law or disturbers of the peace.

And the citizens of Big River township adopted the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of Big River township heartily indorse the resolutions adopted by the citizens of St. Francois County, on the 19th of July, 1869, for the purpose of restoring law and order, and keeping peace throughout the county.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to carry into effect said resolutions, in assisting the Sheriff and other officials in executing the law and in keeping order and peace throughout our county.

Resolved, That we expect every citizen of our township to make an immediate report to the proper authorities of any unlawful incident calculated to disturb the peace that may occur within his knowledge, and especially any knowledge they may have of the presence of SAM HILDERBRAND within our vicinity or elsewhere.

Resolved, That we hold responsible any person making any false report or misrepresentation calculated to mislead any attempt to execute the law.

The names of sixty-five effective men were enrolled within this township, and ten men selected from the number as a standing posse, over which SAMPSON LARKINS was elected Captain. An account was also taken of the firearms and weapons within the township. The sum of $500 was subscribed as a reward for the capture of SAM HILDERBRAND. A company of thirty-five men were organized in Liberty township to be held in readiness to answer the call of the Sheriff. Another company, of 119 men, was also organized in Marion township. A meeting was held in Perry township, and resolutions adopted similar to those adopted in Big River township. Similar resolutions were adopted in Perry and other townships.

The following letter was sent to the Committee:

IN THE WOODS SOMEWHERE, July 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR: For the benefit of whom it may concern, you will please make this known.

SAM HILDERBRAND never harmed any person who did not try to harm him. He knows what awaits him, now that so much excitement has been caused by the people of St. Francois and the adjoining counties. He does not intend to harm anybody if let alone; but if Mr. MURPHY and his associates attempt to carry their resolutions into execution, I assure you you will find more than one Hilderbrand in their midst. If they advance a single step toward carrying into execution the resolution which they have adopted, I will assure you there will be but very few of the seventeen who wrote out these resolutions that will ever participate in the pursuit. It is the desire of HILDERBRAND to be let alone, and also the desire of his friends. Tell these men they will not be interfered with unless they advance further toward carrying out their designs, but so soon as they put the first foot down for that purpose, from that moment out they are our enemies, and we will kill every one we meet of them, as fast as we can see them, preparing to kill before being killed.

Hoping you will give this timely warning, and that they will take heed in time and save the trouble which will certainly follow if they persist,

Allow me to subscribe myself, A FRIEND

To the Committee of Seventeen and Others.

P. S.—This letter will be mailed for St. Louis.

Colonel BOWEN thinks that SAM HILDERBRAND is still in Big River township and that he has only one or two men with him. He is harbored and countenanced by men who were formerly in the rebel army and have not yet been reconstructed. The measures that have been adopted will doubtless result in the expulsion of the whole gang.

The Weather and Crops in Alabama.

The Eufaula *Times* in a recent issue, says: For weeks the weather has been intensely hot, but on last Saturday good showers fell in various sections of this county, and on Sunday a most refreshing season seemed to have been generally received in every section from which we have heard. On Tuesday night a hard rain fell and on Wednesday another. The crops were generally good—in some localities but little complaint of the drought being felt, while in others our planting friends were becoming very uneasy. As it is, corn in some sections has been injured by the drought, but this week the crops everywhere are greatly refreshed. Now, we think it safe to say that crops are good in this whole section. The Gainesville *Advocate* says crops were never more promising in that section. The *Tuscaloosa Observer* says crops in that neighborhood have been looking badly, but during the past week we have had abundant rains. The *Evergreen Observer* acknowledges the receipt of good general rains. The crops were beginning to suffer greatly. Present corn prospects good. The *Greensboro' Beacon* says though partial rains have recently fallen the corn is suffering, generally from drought. This crop will be short, but cotton though backward is doing well. From about Selma, Montgomery, Abbeville and Newton in Alabama, and Fort Gaines, Cuthbert, and Albany in Georgia, our exchanges report favorably of the crops. Thus, with no future disaster, crop prospects are exceedingly flattering. *Per contra*, the Selma and Albany papers, the Henry County *Register*, and some exchanges from Florida, publish reports of the caterpillar or army worm.

How the Pulaski People Saw the President's Son.

From the Oswego Advertiser, July 31.

Cadet F. D. GRANT, son of the President, has been stopping with Cadet J. H. PARDEE a few days. Yesterday, they with others, went to visit the Richland trout ponds, intending to return at 4 o'clock. It was dropped along the road that young GRANT was aboard and was coming back at 4 o'clock. The good people of Pulaski, anxious to see the son of ULYSSES, and to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," gathered at the depot in great numbers to have a look at the young lion. For some reason young GRANT concluded not to come at 4, but PARDEE was obliged to return on business. Conductor HUNT—good soul—sympathizing with the Pulaski people, and judging that it would be better to give them a glimpse of a cadet uniform than to disappoint them entirely, suggested to young PARDEE that he had better take a seat in the baggage car, and when they got to Pulaski, just step to the door and take a view of the scene. The train thundered in and slacked up at the station amid an eager gaping crowd. Conductor HOWARD got off and it was whispered around "he's in the baggage car." A rush was made for the said car, and presently a cadet uniform appeared on the platform, and a simultaneous shout went up from the enthusiastic Pulaskites, while such remarks as these were heard in the crowd: "He looks just like the old man!" "He's a chip of the old block." "He's a fine looking chap anyhow." "Hurrah for GRANT"—and hurrah they did, with a will, as the train moved off with GRANT (?) bowing his adieus from the platform in the most gracious manner.

ALLAN PINKERTON.

An Alleged Conspiracy Against the Detective's Life—Examination of the Accused Parties.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 3.

The examination of SAMUEL M. FELKER, MOSES FELKER and GEORGE EATON, upon a charge of conspiring with GEORGE JOHNSON to kill ALLAN PINKERTON, in this city, on Thursday, the 15th day of October, 1868, was commenced in the Police Court yesterday, under the conduct of GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP and A. H. WILKINSON for the People, and JACOB M. HOWARD, J. LOGAN CHIPMAN and WM. A. MOORE for the defendants. The only testimony thus far adduced is that of GEORGE JOHNSON, which constitutes a decidedly sensational and interesting narrative. The following is the substance of JOHNSON'S testimony:

George Johnson, sworn: I am confined in Wayne County Jail; was committed first about the middle of last October on a charge of assaulting Allan Pinkerton; I know Samuel Felker, Moses Felker, and George Eaton; I knew Moses Felker under the name of "Dr." Felker; I first became acquainted with them in Sarnia Jail last Summer; I have met the same parties in Detroit—in fact came here with them about the 6th of October, 1868; I stopped at the Tremont House, and Samuel Felker, Dr. Felker and Lawyer Jones went to Chicago, having left Geo. Eaton, a man named Kincade and myself at the Grand Trunk Junction; about a week afterward the whole party returned from Chicago and I saw them in their room at the Biddle House; cannot remember the number of the room; during that interview Sam Felker asked me why I had not "put that old Scotchman out of the way"—the "old Scotchman," meaning Allan Pinkerton; Samuel Felker assured me that no harm would come to me; that most all the members of the Detroit Police force were in his favor; and he also promised to secure me a position on Colonel Wood's Detective force; he further promised to give me $5,000 for killing Allan Pinkerton upon receiving some money which he expected from the Renos; after quitting the room we went to the saloon of the Biddle House and took a drink, and then went to Windsor; we then came back to Detroit and separated, I going to my hotel; I had orders from Mr. Sam Felker to join him at his room in the Biddle House immediately after breakfast the following morning; I did so, and upon entering the room Sam said, "George, what are you going to do with old Scotch today?" "Well," said I, "I guess I'll fix his business up if I get an opportunity;" "Have you a pop?" (revolver,) asked he; I told him I had one that I received from George Eaton; some other conversation occurred, the principal points of which were that they were going to see Reno in jail, and if he turned up the bonds he (Felker) would give me money enough to carry on the war; he told me to keep out of his company as much as possible, to remain sober, and to pop Pinkerton as soon as he should reach this side on his return from Windsor; we again met in Rochfort's saloon, when he gave me orders to watch Pinkerton over there and to shoot him on this side; he told me not to try and shoot him through the head, but to shoot him in the belly, as he was old and rotten with whisky, and if I should hit him there his death would be a mere question of time; George Eaton also gave me the same instructions; I think this happened on the third day after Felker's return from Chicago, counting the evening of his arrival as one day. [The witness, upon reflection, concluded that the events above detailed occurred on the second day after Felker's arrival.] On the third day (that on which Felker again left for Chicago) I went to the Biddle House and found Mr. Eaton and Dr. Felker still in bed; after breakfast we three crossed the river together; I cannot well remember the details of that day's proceedings, but well on toward noon Eaton came to me and said, "Old Pink. is on this side and is now in McMicken's office; you go to dinner and then watch him;" we all went out of the room and saw Pinkerton come out of McMicken's office; he talked with one of his men a minute and then started toward the ferry-boat; Dr. Felker caught me by the arm and told me to come on; we sauntered leisurely down, went aboard the same boat with Pinkerton, and George Eaton remained in Windsor, telling us that he would be over on the next boat; Dr. Felker strolled toward the stern of the boat and Pinkerton remained by the engine; Felker asked me to show him my revolver, which I did, when he instructed me to brush past Pinkerton upon landing, shoot him in the belly, throw away my pop, and then walk on about my business; at the dock where the boat was made fast, Felker got off ahead, and Pinkerton stepped off within arms' length of me; I followed, and when directly in front of Horn's door I drew my revolver and pointed it at Pinkerton's ear, but it would not go off, and Pinkerton seeing it, grabbed me and called for assistance; a number of persons rushed up, disarmed me, and took me prisoner; I wish to state here that I had no intention of carrying this business out to a fatal result, as I had become convinced that Felker was not working in the interest of the Reno party, but was simply endeavoring to gratify an old personal spite, and I therefore concluded not to kill Pinkerton. The remainder of the testimony of the witness offered no features of interest. After it had been heard an adjournment for the day was had.

The Conflagration at Gefle, Sweden—An Appeal for Help.

The following letter from the Swedish Consul at this port calls for aid in a case of great distress:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, NO. 127 PEARL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869.

A conflagration has destroyed a great portion of the lately flourishing City of Gefle, in Sweden. On the 10th July last a fire broke out in the centre of the city, which raged for twenty-four hours, and destroyed nearly two-thirds of the city. Over 8,000 persons have lost not only their homes, but almost everything they possessed. Gefle has been one of the chief shipping ports in the north of Sweden, and for years past a large proportion of the Swedish vessels that have come to American ports from all parts of the world have belonged to Gefle. The population has been noted for industry, energy and economy. On behalf of the unfortunate sufferers by this calamity, the undersigned appeals to their fellow-countrymen in the United States, as well as the American public, whose sympathy and assistance have often been generously given to the distressed. Donations in money will be thankfully received by the undersigned, and transmitted to the authorities in Gefle for distribution among the needy. C. E. HABICHT,

Swedish and Norwegian Acting Consul-General.

Venezuelan Duties on Imports and Exports.

Copies of the following extracts from dispatches from the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, forwarded to the Secretary of State, have been sent to Collector GRINNELL:

"The Congress of Venezuela has decreed an additional duty of twenty per cent. on the ordinary import duties of the tariff of 1867 actually in force, to be paid cash on all goods imported from the 30th of April ult. Goods specified in consular certified invoices previous to that date will not pay the additional duty.

"An act of the same Congress, dated May 15, 1869, 'declares that all export duties shall be abolished and cease to be collected from the 1st of July, 1869.'

"By the authority of Congress the executive at Venezuela 'has exempted flour from the twenty per cent. additional duty on imports' imposed by the decree above mentioned."

The highest enjoyment of life is found at the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, conducted by T. F. WELLS. All the conveniences and luxuries of the city, combined with the cool and health-giving breezes and shady groves of the country, are concentrated at this admirable establishment. It is patronized by many of the first families of New-York and vicinity, who unite in commending its many and unequaled attractions.—*Post.*

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON'S signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

GENERAL TOPICS.—Riots in Charleston—The Peabody Educational Fund—A Mormon Sensation—A Sleep of Fourteen Years—The San Francisco Air Ship—Obituaries of Hon. Isaac Toucey, and Henry Keep, the Railroad Millionaire—Militia Tax Exemptions—Statement of the Public Debt—Issue of More Treasury Notes—Revenue Frauds in Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL.—Butter Chemically Considered; Theory of Churning; Milking Machines—A Substitute for Green Sand Marl—About Shoeing Horses—Proceedings of the Fruit-Growers' Club; Hon. W. Parry on the Cultivation of Small Fruits.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Shall Our Churches be Closed?—A Sermon on Emancipation and Southern Outrages; Who is Responsible for Them?

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—General Butler on the Test Oath—The Pennsylvania Campaign; Letter from Asa Packer—The Republican Party in Virginia—Senator Brownlow on Tennessee Politics—The Republican Platform in California—The Coming Elections—General Lee's Political Opinions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Affairs in England—Mr. Gladstone and the Lords—The Orange Anniversaries—Death of Lord Taunton—The Civil War in Japan—Arrangements for the International Boat Race—Comments of the London Press on the Appearance of the Harvard Crew—Explosion in a Coal Mine in Saxony.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Removal of the Hell Gate Obstructions—Extensive Forgeries of Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Ocean Bank Burglary; Suicide of one of the Robbers—A Singular Martyr—Fisk, Jr.'s, Transactions in the Cotton Trade.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Administration and the Southern Republicans—Rewards for Bravery—Episcopal Ebullition—The Republican Party in Virginia.

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Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Boston Elastic Fabric Company manufacture suspender-garter and other elastic webs and frills, elastic braids and cords, &c., &c. No. 28 Milk-st., Boston; No. 80 Franklin-st., New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

MARRIED.

BARRELL—COWDREY.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, by Rev. H. F. Hickok, GEORGE BARRELL, Jr., to ELIZA A. COWDREY, daughter of the late P. A. Cowdrey, Esq.

McCLOSKEY—BUCKLEY.—On Monday, Aug. 2, 1869, at St. Mathew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County, by the Rector, Rev. Lea Luqueer, DAVID W. C. McCLOSKEY, M. D., of New-York, to PHEBE JANE, only daughter of Jacob C. Buckley, Esq., of Katonah. No cards.

DIED.

ARDEN.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, after a short illness, Mrs. ALISON ARDEN, in the 88th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. J. H. Watson, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

COCHRAN.—In Rome, Italy, on Monday, March 1, SAMUEL COCHRAN, youngest son of the late James B. Cochran, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 27 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On Monday, Aug. 2, DAVID DONALDSON, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 173 West 45th-st. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DE WITT.—On Monday, Aug. 2, after a severe illness, HENRY C. DE WITT, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 325 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GODFREY.—In Lafayette, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, KEMP GODFREY, aged 69 years, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Edward K. Godfrey, No. 94 Washington-av., Lafayette, N. J. Take Lafayette cars in Jersey City, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALLIDAY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at New-Vernon, N. J., Thursday morning, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, JOHN SIDMAN, eldest son of David (deceased) and Sarah E. Moore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARR.—In this City, at the residence of P. R. Wilkins, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, GEORGE STARR, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Friday morning.

☞ Mobile and Tuscaloosa papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, OTIS L., youngest son of the late Walter J. Smith, of Ellsworth, Me., in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, George Moore Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, Avenue A, between 117th and 118th sts., this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. Harlem boats leave Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock, touching at 8th-st., and landing at 120th-st. Returning, leave 120th-st. at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Ellsworth, Me.

SPINNEY.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, EMIL LODER, only child of Joseph S. and Emily A. Spinney, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 234 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.

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Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Aug. 7, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

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She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
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THE STEAMBOAT RIOT.

Scenes of Violence and Murder on the Mississippi Steamer Dubuque—Raftsmen Overpower the Deck Hands, and Five of the Latter are Beaten, Cut and Drowned.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 30.

The most fearful and bloody series of murders ever perpetrated on the Upper Mississippi River, and of a character never before known on a steamboat in these waters, were committed on the Northern Line steamer *Dubuque*, JOHN B. RHODES, Captain, at and near the levee at Hampton, Ill., seven miles above this city, yesterday morning. Five negroes—deck hands—were victims of the prejudice and ferocity of a crew of raftsmen, and were beaten, cut and drowned. The steamer left Davenport at about 7 o'clock in the morning. She is known as one of the finest packets in her line. Her deck crew was composed of some thirty hands, some of whom were white, but the majority were negroes. When she left here, the mate informs us, she had over two hundred deck passengers on board, a third of whom were raftsmen, the remainder being harvest hands. She also had over one hundred cabin passengers.

The deadly riot commenced a little after 8 o'clock, as the steamer was nearing Hampton. Mr JONES, second clerk, went on deck to examine tickets and receive fares, and stationed a colored deckhand named MOSES DAVISON at the stairway to prevent deckers from going above, while he was thus employed. Soon a raftsman, well-known as "pockmarked Lynch," attempted to ascend the stairs. DAVISON stopped him, and after a brief quarrel, blows were passed. The mate, JOHN F. SWEET, interposed and stopped the fight. Then, save loud talking among many of the raftsmen, and by LYNCH himself, there was no trouble for ten minutes or so. DAVISON stood one side and bore their insults without returning a word. By this time the boat was at the levee. At last the raftsmen formed a kind of a ring on the forecastle, with LYNCH in their centre, and DAVISON was hustled alongside of him and commanded to fight it out. LYNCH didn't like the looks of DAVISON, and calling him a —— nigger, went for him with a chunk of coal. In an instant, as if the matter had been agreed upon, as many as twenty-five of the raftsmen joined in the assault. The bloody work began. Some of the raftsmen ran to the shore and armed themselves with chunks of coal, with which they stormed the colored men. But LYNCH and one TED BUTLER, with a dozen followers, commenced hunting the negroes on the boat. In the *mêlée* DAVISON escaped and ran up the hurricane deck and secreted himself under the life-boat, aft of the texas. The Lynch gang went sweeping through the deck passages. The negroes scattered, some of them leaping to the shore, and some rushing for up-stairs. Two of them were caught aft of the engines, terribly pounded and cut, and hurried to the stern, and made to leap into the water. The passengers saw them sink immediately, and that was the last of them. The water colored with their blood as they went down. Their names were WM. OLMSTEAD and CLAYTON JONES. Both were from New-Orleans.

One negro was pursued along the starboard guards, across the rear of the boilers, to the larboard guards, where he was hit on the head with a piece of coal, caught and beaten till he was nearly senseless. Then a half dozen villains seized, ran him to the stern, and jumped him into the water. It was said by two lady passengers who saw him as he sunk, from the windows of the passage in rear of the ladies' cabin, that his throat was cut from ear to car. His name was not ascertained.

The fourth negro who was murdered was pursued up stairs, along the cabin guards, and across the hurricane deck to the other side, down to the guards and the stairs to the deck again. He fled toward the stern, was caught and plunged into the river. As he struck the water, a great piece of coal struck him on the head, and he went to the bottom.

About ten of the negroes escaped to the shore and ran away unharmed, although several shots were fired at them from revolvers.

After the murder of the negroes mentioned above, the raft fiends made a hunt for "niggers." They wandered all through the places and byways on deck, and along the guards of the cabin and on the hurricane deck. At last LYNCH spied DAVIDSON as the latter lay curled up under the life-boat. He cried out, "Here's a —— son of a ——." DAVIDSON heard him, and turning the boat up, sprang out and ran, with a knife in hand, toward the cabin stairs. LYNCH cried, "That's the one we want," and with three others pursued him. Down on the deck went DAVIDSON. There TED BUTLER tried to stop him, and DAVIDSON slashed his bowels with a knife. The negro then fled to the place where four of his fellows had met their death, and on his way was hit. He jumped into the river and paddled with his hands for awhile, and kept his head out of the water. Two men set out from shore with a skiff to rescue him, but before they could get near him he ceased his efforts and sank.

The passengers' effort for the saving of the negroes were numerous and successful. Several negroes were locked up in state-rooms in the ladies' cabin. One instance is mentioned particularly. Rev. D. C. MCCOY, of Macomb, Ill., was in his state-room with his wife. A negro, nearly covered with blood from a cut in his throat, fairly bounded through the open outside door, and cried, "Save me, do save me, Missis." The lady, perfectly ignorant of the terrible work going on outside, immediately closed the doors. In an instant, almost, she heard the tramp of men outside, and the cry, "Where is the bellion?" Then there was a rush back for the bow, and her protege was safe. He remained in the room more than an hour. Mr. MCCOY sponged his wounds, and bound them, and made the poor fellow as comfortable as possible. Several of the hunted hands were secreted in the texas rooms by the officers. A Davenport negro named MARSHAL WHITE was severely wounded. He had taken deck passage to McGregor, in company with one WM. ALEXANDER, of East St. Louis, and another colored man whose name he did not know. The three were standing near the machine known as the "nigger," when the hunt began. Immediately six or seven scoundrels made for them. WHITE jumped over some boxes and ran forward, and as he did so he was slashed with knives across the sides of his head and in his left thigh. He went on up stairs, however, and was hid in a state-room by BILL HENDERSON, the barkeeper. ALEXANDER escaped with but two or three bad bruises on his back, caused by heavy chunks of coal which alighted on him with too much force. He owes his salvation to a young lady, who locked him in her state-room, for the raftsmen would have had him sure had it not been for the narrow passage-way at the wheel-house, which hid him as he entered the state-room.

What became of the other negro is not known. It is more than probable that he was killed, as he has not been seen since the villains came upon him. The officers were powerless. Not one of them was in possession of a shooting iron of any kind, and to have interfered with the negro-killing scoundrels, unarmed, would have been foolish indeed. All they could do in opposition to scores of raftsmen was to secrete the negroes, when possible. The mate was saved by a raftsman. On the deck a villain went rushing at the mate with a large knife. At the mate's side stood a Mr. MCKINNEY, who gave the knife man a shove and a kick that sent him staggering. When he returned to the attack, the mate wasn't where he "used to was," and Mr. MCKINNEY was off somewhere else. In twenty minutes the steamer had not a single colored deck-hand on board that was visible. The killing was ended in that time, and only when there were no negroes to hunt. Indeed, several of the rioters volunteered to act as roustabouts, and actually did work on deck.

The boat swung out from Hampton, and had proceeded but a few rods, when she went into shore again. The idea was to await the arrival of a force from Rock Island. Captain ROSE secretly telegraphed the Sheriff of that county for help, but the murderers saw through the stratagem, and threatened to join together and fire the steamer, if she was not quickly moved up the stream. So the steamer was soon swung out again, and continued on her way. At Camanche, TED BUTLER went ashore, as did also pock-marked LYNCH. BUTLER was captured, as will be seen hereafter.

The last attack was made on a porter, who, after the boat left Hampton, and when all was comparatively quiet, went to empty some water on the guards. He stepped out cautiously, but was discovered, and severely beaten by three raftsmen.

As before stated, the Sheriff of Rock Island County was telegraphed to for assistance in arresting the murderers. He immediately placed the matter in the hands of Deputy Sheriff PAYNE. Superintendent COTTON, of the Western Union, placed a train at his disposal, and at 11 o'clock some sixty men, mostly armed, were on their way northward. On they went, until Fulton Junction was reached. The force then went over to Clinton, and in fifteen minutes the *Dubuque* came in sight. This was between 3 and 4 P. M. As she threw out her staging, a dozen men, with revolvers in hand, stepped on board, and forced every raftsman to go aft. The murderers were cowed. Before reaching Clinton, they were full of talk of exterminating the nigger. But when the posse showed determination to arrest them dead or alive, they just wilted. Over twenty of them were tied at the wrist, and their feet shackled. As the officers were doing this work, five or six of the fellows became obstreperous, but three or four good punches in the bread basket wilted them. Captain RHODES had decided to land the prisoners at Rock Island, and the boat was turned southward. Nothing of note occurred on the way save a brief stoppage at the island, where it was at first determined to land the prisoners. But this was given up.

The *Dubuque* arrived at Rock Island at 8 o'clock. The whole city seemed to be on the levee, while hundreds were on the Davenport levee, hoping the steamer would touch on this side. The people over the river were very quiet, however. Under direction of Deputy Sheriff PAYNE, ropes were stretched about a good-sized piece of levee, and the people ordered to keep outside of the square thus formed. The colored deck hands (who had been picked up on the way) formed in two lines. The *posse comitatus* stood guard with drawn revolvers. The chief rioters were marched off the boat and to jail. Then all the remaining raftsmen were marched between the rows of negroes to be identified. Some twenty-nine of these fellows were pointed out as having participated in the negro-hunting business on the steamboat. Some of these were known to be innocent by the officers of the boat and the passengers. Nevertheless all were jailed. The following are the names of the leaders in the killing business, who are under arrest: John Calliger, John Young, Andrew Frank, James Thompson, Thomas Jones, James Cochron, David Daws, A. W. Frebble, Frank Gilmore, James Quinn, George Tracy, John Hait, William Blair, Thomas Jones, John Campbell, William Dallon, Holsey Hammond, Dennis Eagan, Nick Snilty, Oliver Shandamois. Witnesses were held from among the deck hands, a dozen of whom were taken to the Court-house as a lodging-place. Second clerk JONES and mate SWEET also remained to give evidence. The time occupied in landing the prisoners was more than two hours, owing to the careful eyes of the negroes. At about 9:30 o'clock the *Dubuque* started for the north again. The conduct of raftsmen on steamboats, when in large numbers, has long been a source of annoyance to officers and passengers. They have free access to the bar and drink continually. Then they quarrel, either between themselves or the deck hands; and they really run the steamboats, for nobody wants to oppose them.

The feeling in Davenport was intense. The only Davenporter on the boat was C. G. BLOOD, Esq. Mr. BLOOD saw two of the negroes run back, and then in a minute heard that they were attacked, and knew that they had gone to the bottom.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was very quiet, there being no auction sales of real estate held either in or out of the City.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. had an exceedingly successful sale at Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, of 104 villa plots, desirably situated at Orange Valley and Brick Church Station. The excursion train which left this City at 10:30 A. M. on day of sale, consisted of eleven cars, carrying nearly 700 people, men, women and children, to the ground. Excursion tickets had been in great demand, and arrangements for the proper and comfortable accommodation of the holders thereof were made. Previous to the train starting, and as the excursionists were passing through the depot gate, preparatory to taking the cars, they were carefully scrutinized by Detectives BRADFORD and EDSALL, (who had been especially engaged for this occasion,) and the consequence of which was the ejectment of some thirty disreputable parties. This movement gave entire satisfaction to the respectable portion of the excursionists, and they thanked Mr. MELLICK for his foresight. After a short and rapid run, the train arrived at the grounds by 12 o'clock. Here, under the shade of fine trees, tables had been spread, bountifully supplied with solids and temperance liquids, and the guests of the auctioneers were invited to partake thereof.

At all of the suburban sales this season, the grumblers are composed of "habitual excursionists," "revolvers" and "repeaters" who, not satisfied with a free trip into the country and a good lunch, if they cannot obtain some liquor or lager make every one miserable and disgusted with their complaints. After lunch Mr. MELLICK took his stand and opened the sale in his usual cheery manner, and it is not necessary to say that he addressed a large and contented audience. The bidding from the start to the close of the sale was brisk and animated. Many local bidders were present, which produced much good natured competition, and resulted in the city bidders buying most all of the lots. The sale was well managed in every respect, and all present coincided in the opinion that it was a decided and gratifying success.

The sale amounts to over $40,000.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER sold on Monday, Aug. 3, at private sale, a plot of ground, 200 by 400 feet, situated at Ravenswood, L. I., running from the Turnpike road to the East River, and directly opposite Blackwell's Island. The property was sold for manufacturing purposes, and realized $20,000.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have sold the following-described property at private sale during the past month:

House and lot at Roselle, N. J., lot 50x150	9,000
House and lot at Somerville, N. J., lot 50x150	6,800
House and lot at Roselle, N. J., lot 100x200	8,625
House and farm of 36 acres situate at Scotch Plains, N. J.	21,500
House and lot at Elizabeth, N. J., lot 40x60	12,000
House and lot at Somerville, N. J., lot 75x200	8,000

Mr. S. DINGEE has quite an important sale today at Catskill, N. Y. The property consists of five new two-story and French roof cottages on Harrison-street, opposite Prospect Park pleasure grounds; also, three very eligible building lots on the corner of Harrison and Orange streets, and will be sold at quite reasonable rates.

Auction Sales.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.

ORANGE, N. J.—ORANGE VALLEY STATION.

1 lot n. e. corner of Scotland and Morris sts., 50.3 x111	$578
1 lot adjoining above on Scotland-st., 50x109	428
1 lot adjoining above, 50x107	502
1 lot s. w. corner of Chestnut and Scotland sts., 50x103x105	452
1 lot s. s. Chesnut-st., 103 ft. w. of Scotland-st., 50x109	300
1 lot adjoining above on Chestnut-st., 50x100	400
1 lot e. s. of Morris-st., 111 ft. w. of Scotland-st., 50x100	400
1 lot adjoining above on Morris-st., 50x100	375
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	370
1 lot adjoining above, 57x100	420
1 lot s. w. cor. of Morris and Scotland sts., 50x113	460
1 lot adjoining above on Scotland-st., 50x115	585
1 lot adjoining above, 80x120	650
1 lot s. s. of Morris-st., 113 ft. w. of Scotland-st., 50x180	490
1 lot adjoining, on Morris-st., 50x180	540
1 lot adjoining above, 50x180	530
1 lot adjoining above, 50x180	600
1 lot n. e. corner of Railroad-av. and Chestnut-st., 50x100	300
1 lot adjoining above, on Chestnut-st., 50x100	325
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	300
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	275
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	300
1 lot s. w. corner Railroad-av. and Chestnut-st., 46x100	265
1 lot adjoining above on Chestnut-st., 50x100	240
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	230
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	290
1 lot s. e. corner Langdon and Chestnut sts., 50x160	315

BRICK CHURCH STATION, ORANGE, N. J.

1 lot e. s. of Lloyd-av., near William-st., 50x145	$550
1 lot adjoining above, on Lloyd-av., 50x169	475
1 lot adjoining above, 50x194	450
1 lot adjoining above, 50x216	450
1 lot adjoining above, 50x237	425
1 lot adjoining above, 50x258	450
1 lot adjoining above, 50x279	490
1 lot adjoining above, 50x290	480
1 lot adjoining above, 50x300	475
1 lot adjoining above, 50x305	500
1 lot s. w. corner Lloyd-av. and Carleton-st., 51x168	550
1 lot adjoining above, on Lloyd-av., 50x178	550
1 lot adjoining above, 50x186	475
1 lot adjoining above, 50x195	525
1 lot adjoining above, 50x203	575
1 lot adjoining above, 50x100	600
1 lot n. w. corner Carleton-st. and Lloyd-av., 56x165	700
3 lots adjoining above, on Carleton-st., each 50x175	1,800
1 lot adjoining above, 50x185	625
1 lot adjoining above, 50x185	687
1 lot adjoining above, 50x186	700
1 lot adjoining above, 50x187	750
1 lot adjoining above, 50x187	912
1 lot adjoining above, 50x188	1,000
1 lot adjoining above, 50x189	1,125
1 lot adjoining above, 50x190	1,000
1 lot s. s. Carleton-st., 168 ft. w. of Lloyd-av., 50 x265	600
1 lot adjoining above, on Carleton-st., 50x268	625
1 lot n. e. corner Prospect and Carleton-sts., 68 x180	2,696
1 lot adjoining above, on Prospect-st., 65x180	2,157
House and lot e. s. Prospect-st., 133 ft. n. of Carleton-st., lot 60x180	6,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 22x75	$9,000
Cortlandt-st., n. e. cor. of Church-st., 23.1½x123x 31.7½x123.8	57,000
Lafayette-place, w. s., lot No. 1, Seth Geer's map, 27x137.6	50,000
Lexington-av., s. w. cor. of 53d-st., 25.5x90	8,000
Mercer-st., Nos. 137 and 139, 50x100	70,000
Monroe-st., s. e. cor. of Pelham-st., 37.6x127	12,000
10th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8	15,600
34th-st., s. s., 225.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8¾x 98.9	35,000
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4	23,000
46th-st., n. s., 455 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	1,700
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x51.8x25x51.1	5,850
54th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	11,000
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.10	5,000
121st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.11	5,000
132d-st., n. s., 362.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	6,500

Lease Recorded.

6th-av., No. 10, 3 years, per year	$500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x 100	$8,500
Dean-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 75x 107.2	1,225
East Warren-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x 126.6	3,400
Henry-st., e. s., 93.7 ft. n. of Pineapple-st., 22x100	6,000
India-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x100	4,400
Jay and Concord sts., n. e. corner, 25x75	16,500
Pearl-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Concord-st., 39.6x75	3,000
Strong-place, e. s., 277.11 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 50 x55x25x55x50x25	nom.
Stockton-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x 100	4,700
Stockton-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	500
South 3d-st., n. s., 27 ft. w. of 6th-st., 21x72	7,100
South 5th-st., s. s., 347.10 ft. w. of 6th-st., 65x180	4,600
North 5th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x60	1,300
7th-st., e. s., 347.10 ft. s. of 8th-av., 25x160	1,300
[illegible] ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x80	1,800
22d-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 26x100	6,200
23d-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	900
Gates-av., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,150
Lafayette-av., s. s., 412.6 ft. w. of Throop-av., 18.9x100	7,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 25x 100	6,500
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 227 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 18.9 x100, one-fifth part	800

NEW-JERSEY.

Orange.

Henry-st., s. s., indefinite location, 215 ft. front	$3,700
Henry-st., s. s., 67 ft. on Essex-av.	2,900
Scotland-st., w. s., indefinite, 50x101	550
Scotland-st., w. s., indefinite, 49x99	548
Scotland-st., w. s., 50 ft. front	550
Sherman-st., w. s., 192 ft. w. of Dodd-st., 50x150	712
Washington-st., w. s., 323 ft. front	9,500

West Orange.

Northfield road, 18 28-100 acres	$8,000

Belleville.

Main road from Belleville to Newark, 60x220	$3,000

Clinton.

First and Highland sts., 100 ft. from s. e. corner, 25x100	$400
Neck lane, e. s., 2 acres	2,500

Irvington.

Linden-av., w. corner, 214 ft. front	$2,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHED house for a small family of adults; location 14th to 40th-st., 6th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST., LOT 28 by 100 feet; house brown stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLERKS AND MECHANICS—JUST the chance for you; a home within thirty-five minutes of New-York can be bought for $1,650 and upward on a small cash payment, and balance in easy installments to suit. Fifty trains daily; also boat. Building lots on very easy terms. Take the first two or three spare hours you may have to examine and judge for yourself. All particulars obtained at my office, No. 3 Broadway, New-York. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant only, the beautiful country place on 11th-av., between 140th and 141st sts.; brick Gothic house; all improvements; in first-class order and handsomely furnished, with ten lots of ground beautifully laid out with shrubbery, trees, &c.; rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to GEO. W. WINGATE, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 84th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A house with some extra grounds, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Washington or New-York avs., Brooklyn; only first-class property will be accepted. Address E. C. H., Box No. 2,958 New-York Post-office, with full description and price. Offers of property considered confidential.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.

$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.

$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 126, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped.
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124⅝	124⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	122⅜	122⅝
Coupon, 1881	124⅝	125	5-20 Coupon, '68	122½	122⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	123⅝	124⅛	10-40 Regist'd	112	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	125⅛	125⅜	10-40 Coupon	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	123⅝	124	Gold	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65	124	124⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅜	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122¾	122⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $66,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDWD. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAMES M. BEEKMAN,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM F. CARY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. G. FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	R. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
H. BLYDENBURGH,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
	JOSIAH H. BURTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously reëlected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF NEW YORK
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

The only 7 per cent. transferable Stock having about 20 years to run for sale at 102½.

Interest payable May and November.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
24 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $60,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
SEPTEMBER 1,
ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE IN THE

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAINTS, VARNISH OR INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.—For sale very cheap, the large two-story brick factory, at Westport, Conn., recently belonging to the Dalton Knitting-Machine Company; has good smoke-stack and dock. W. H. WELLS, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, flour and feed store, a few miles from New-York, doing between $40,000 and $50,000 a year, with good profits; satisfactory reasons given to purchaser; amount required about $4,000. Address for five days GROCER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,
172 BROADWAY,
COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - -	$400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - -	355,000

☞ A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

No. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	179,200

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND DIVIDEND

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books will close on the 6th and reopen on the 10th inst.

T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS GOULD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Gould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WILLIAM M. PURDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Purdy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William M. Babbott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy29-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

PERSONAL.

TO HARRY.

Dear Harry, believe me, no feeling of anger
Hath e'er entered my heart when thinking of thee;
I would give up my life to shield thee from danger;
I believe even thus, thou art thinking of me.

My love for thee, Harry, knows only one change,
That is, to grow stronger each day.
No power on earth shall our hearts e'er estrange,
Nor touch our soul's life with decay.

Ever yours, E.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN THE VIcinity of Fulton-st. and Broadway, a TAN TERRIER, answering to the name of "Cap," having on a collar fastened by a red velvet ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at No. 189 East 35th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA....Aug. 7
CALEDONIA....Aug. 14
CAMBRIA....Aug. 21
IOWA....Aug. 28
BRITANNIA....Sept. 4
COLUMBIA....Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons....Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,015 tons....Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)....$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK....Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN....Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Aug. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with th Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, Aug. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and connecting at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 4....12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4....4:30 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 5....3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 6....7 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 6....3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7....7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 7....3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9....7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c.; to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REWARDS.

$800 REWARD.—STOLEN DURING Saturday night, from the premises No. 83 Reade-st., about 400 dozen kid gloves, the larger part of which was marked "Alexandre Préville, Bernhard and Systim Jouvin."

Also, 5 dozen cloth coats and 4 dozen cloth pants.

For the recovery of said goods we promise above reward, or 10 per cent. from the value for a part thereof.

SIEGMUND BERNHARD & CO.
B. SLURMAN, No. 83 Reade-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a small private family; would not object to chamberwork, and to save trouble none other need apply; the best City reference as to character and capability can be given. Call or address No. 445 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., over drug store, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; is willing to work by the day, week or month. Call at or address for two days No. 613 3d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, situations; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; the other as first-class waitress; would go a short distance in the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 85 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, up one pair of stairs, picture gallery, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation with a private family, or would have no objection to a respectable private boarding-house; has got two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 East 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Call at No. 827 1st-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; in the City or country. Call at No. 149 4th-st., east of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework; no objection to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 413 West 34th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 90 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business, soups, pastry, &c. No. 217 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a good nursery maid, that can speak English and German, for $4 a month. Call at No. 315 Broome-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 39 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, some work; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress, with good City references. Apply for two days at 113 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as laundress; country preferred; reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, ACCUStomed to books and letters, desires a position as business correspondent, secretary, reader or librarian; can give the highest references. Address D. Q. C., Post Office Box No. 429.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived eight years; no objection to go to any part of the country. Address M. D., 17 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, FROM north of Germany, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the management of horses and care of cattle; best references from last employer. Call at Mr. WARD'S, corner Fulton and Washington sts., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; in the City or country; is a first-class driver and groom; best reference as to capabilities. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent elderly man as farmer and gardener; understands the care of cattle and horses and poultry; has good reference; will take a small salary if suited. Call or address JOHN N., No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener and florist; is competent to take care of a gentleman's place; the wife as good cook; good references. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; he has several years' experience both in England and this country; best of reference from former and last employers. Address A. M., No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; can furnish four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; no objection to the care of a cow or horse; good reference given. Address for two days, D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single American man, who is a regular coachman; understands his business, and has best of references. Address B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as teamster, or to work in a store; would go a short distance in the country. Address D. D. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY TO ENTER GOODS IN A wholesale fancy goods house; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Apply in handwriting of applicant to Box No. 4,879 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF Yankee notions in a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,067.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at No. 839 2d-av., corner of 45th-st., in a boarding and dining saloon; wages not to exceed $11 per month.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents will find good inducements and facilities by communicating with HOME OFFICE, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A laundress. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before noon.

TIME-KEEPER WANTED IN AN iron works; reference required. Address Box No. 2,012 General Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHN HOWARD GRAY and GEO. H. BROWN having this day become partners in our business, it will from henceforth be carried on under the firm name of BROWNE, SPAULDING & CO.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
AUG. 2, 1869. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.

UNION ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE SLOANE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account at Broadway and Tenth sts.

GEORGE SLOANE,
WILLIAM SLOANE.

NOTICE.—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.

NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching French and the higher English branches, including mathematics, wishes a situation as Principal or assistant in a school, or she would give private lessons; the best of testimonials can be given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 583 Newburg, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Deerfield, Mass.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JEENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I., SEMInary for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, [illegible] Address "COMFORT," Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 78 East 4th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

COOL RETREAT—SEASIDE BOARD.—The subscriber, being situated in one of the most pleasant and healthful localities the Vineyard affords, in the vicinity of shooting, fishing, and pleasant sailing on the lake, with facilities for surf and still-water bathing, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish boarders with pleasant rooms and good fare. For particulars apply to Captain MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Fine groves, splendid sea-bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, Chalybeate Springs. Terms $10 to $12. Steamboats leave Barclay-st. at 12 and 4. Fare 40 cents. Apply to Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 83 Cedar-st., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 28th day of July until the 30th day of August, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending December 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 28.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LENWOOD, BUSINESS AND MEDical clairvoyant, has removed to No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 2 FIRST-ST., CORNER OF BOWERY—WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicine for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
Of the distinguished artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
In his original character of
JOHN UNIT,
In Mrs. Sidney Bateman's original American Comedy,
SELF!!
SELF!! SELF!!
SELF!!
Which will be continued EVERY EVENING until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LA COTERIE, of New-York, take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.

The President of the United States has kindly accepted an invitation and will attend.

The services of Mr. T. M. Seurer, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 5, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Elizabeth"....Rossini
2. Waltz, "Wiederschen"....Gung'l
3. Air d'Eglise, (composed 1667)....Stradella
4. { Polka Mazourka, "Die Sirene" / Polka, Schnell, "Eile mit Weile" }....Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Poliuto"....Donizetti
6. Overture "Fingal's Cave"....Mendelssohn
7. Seventh Air Varie, Solo for Cornet....De Beriot
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Fantasiebilder"....Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Freischutz"....Weber
10. Overture, "Nabucco"....Verdi
11. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen"....Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 6,
ONE HUNDRETH CONCERT.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the management has set apart the One Hundredth Concert for a TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS, On which occasion a GRAND EXTRA GALA CONCERT will be given. Full particulars hereafter.

Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, and continue six days.

W. R. TRAVERS,
President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias and six seats; all styles new carriages. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET by the season; fifty extra shafts, cost $10, price $4; fifty extra poles, $12 to $16; second-hand carriages cheap; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES,

Don't forget the excursion of the Veterans of the War of 1812, on MONDAY, Aug. 9. The barge will lie at the foot of Leroy-st. from 7 till 9½ A. M., where tickets can be obtained by all those who have not seen the programme and wish to go with us.

General H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Colonel ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P.M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SEVENTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her inimitable dual role of Lady Isabel Vane and Mme. Vine in
EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, A GREAT BILL:
LUCRETIA BORGIA and ANDY HANDY.
GENERAL ADMISSION....50 CENTS
MONDAY, AUG. 9, GREEN BUSHES.
SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.

THE KIRALFYS NEW DIVERTISSEMENT,
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
Pronounced an Unprecedented Success.
TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!
GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALED PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
H. H. D....(Afterward Clown)....GEO. L. FOX.
Dame Spratt....(Afterward Pantaloon)....C. K. FOX.
Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and Lots of Fun!
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HANIOLA, IMRE, AND BOLOSSY,
WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES
and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.
Comic Pas de Trois..IMRE, BOLOSSY, G. L. FOX.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT........as..SHAUN THE POST.
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.
SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque
JENNIE. LALLA ROOKH. Company.
Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling.
Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF MISS KATE FISHER.
The Champion Walker, Mr. JAMES SMITH, walks a mile in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
Dramas of FEMALE HORSE THIEF AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

NEW SONG AND DANCE.
Published this day by
LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, and
C. H. DITSON & CO., New-York.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND Instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents,
No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 30, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M. on the 30th of August next, the propeller steamtug *Stephen Decatur*, of 114 40-100 tons burden, said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate service, and is provided with one high-pressure engine of 26 inches diameter of cylinder, and 26 inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler 12½ feet long, 7 feet 4 inches diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1868, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.

The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North River. There will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two horses, and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:

2 four-wheeled spring wagons.
2 two-wheeled carts.
2½ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubbber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.
Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF
$36,000 CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,) $36,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1895, interest payable January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York. (Hypothecated.) $1,000 each.

These Bonds are regarded as a first-class security. Capitalists and others desiring profitable investments will find it to their interest to attend this sale, which is to be made without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers. Further information can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 43 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Rear-Admiral S. H. Godon, Commandant:

The United States side-wheel steamer ALGONQUIN, as she now lies; 974 tons old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain and boats.

J. G. PERZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 50 Stone-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 6, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st. corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, rosewood pianos; also at 12 M., good horse, buggy and harness.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids to be opened 7th August," and to conform in every respect with the terms and conditions of former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 7th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy Yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1,000,000 North River hard-burnt bricks, and
330,000 Face Bricks, dark croton-red, all to be first quality, uniform size and color, well burnt.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
One of Brown's Capstans for 1¼ to 1½ inch chain, with spindles, rollers, pall rim and fleeter.
Main Yard, 70 ft. long, 17 inches in the slings. Main Top-sail Yard, 52 ft. long, 13 inches in the slings. Main Top-mast, 38 ft. long, and Fore Top-mast, 38 ft. long, both to square 14 inches at heel.

Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will fill the orders if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS FOR September at half price; new styles of hats for August and September, warranted half price, elegant hats. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in America, No. 577 Broadway.

SARATOGA RACES.

Opening Day of the Sixth Meeting—Glenelg Wins the Travers Stake, Narragansett the Mile and a Quarter Dash, and Remorseless the Half-mile Dash.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

The opening day of the sixth annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association yesterday was highly successful, and the turf carnival promises to be the most brilliant on record. The weather was glorious, the assemblage unprecedentedly large, and the racing magnificent. The extensive grand stand presented a superb spectacle of beauty and fashion, being crowded to its utmost capacity with elegantly-attired ladies, whose exquisitely magnificent toilets lent additional attraction and animation to the scene. The judges were C. W. WOOLEY, President of the Buckeye Association; Governor BOWIE, of Maryland, and Senator BAYARD, of Delaware; Ex-Governor HEBERT, of Louisiana, in the stand with them. The timers were Hon. DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New-Orleans, and JOHN SMITH, of Cincinnati. The starters were Messrs. J. WATSON, of New-York, and W. CONNER, of New-Orleans. The pool-selling was conducted by Messrs. UNDERWOOD and McGOWAN, and was enormously heavy, especially on the mile and quarter dash, on which race at least $100,000 were at issue. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY officiated as Clerk of the course in his customary able manner. All the prominent turfmen in the United States were present; large delegations from Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, New-Jersey, and New-York being on the course.

THE TRAVERS STAKES

for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, one mile and three-quarters, was the first race. There were thirty-one subscribers; the entries being made when the horses are yearlings; but of this number three only came to the post. These were Mr. CAMERON'S imp. br. f. *Invercauld*, Mr. BELMONT'S imp. b. c. *Glenelg*, and H. COLTON'S bl. c. *Onyx*, all carrying 110 pounds. The betting was $100 to $30 on *Glenelg*, who had run twice in public; winning his match against Mr. JEROME'S *Rapture*, and running second to his stable companion *Fenian* for the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park, which he would have won if he had been wanted.

A capital start was had, the favorite taking the lead and making the running across the inclosure to the entrance on the regular track near the half-mile pole, where he led two lengths, the same separating *Invercauld* from *Onyx*, who was last. Coming up the homestretch *Invercauld* collared *Glenelg* and led him a neck under the string, with *Onyx* two lengths behind. The favorite speedily assumed his lead in going around the turn, and was two lengths before the others at the quarter-pole. Along the backstretch the horses were nearly all together, *Glenelg* leading half a length, and they ran thus past the half-mile pole. *Glenelg* now took a commanding lead along the lower stretch, and, without ever being approached, galloped home an easy winner by three lengths, *Invercauld* two lengths before *Onyx*. Time—3:14.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA COURSE, Aug. 4.—The Travers Stake, $50 each, play or play, with $1,000 added. One mile and three-quarters.

A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Glenelg by Citadel, dam Bapta by Kingston	1
R. W. Cameron's bl. f. Invercauld, by St. Alban's, dam Eleanor by Voltiguer	2
H. Colton's bl. c. Onyx, by Eclipse, dam by Revenue	3

Time—3:14.

THE MILE AND QUARTER DASH,

for all ages, one and a quarter miles, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $50 added, had nine runners. This was a most interesting race, and the betting was enormously heavy on it, the runners being the best horses now on the turf. They were J. W. WELDON'S b. c. *Jubal*, M. H. SANFORD'S b. h. *Lancaster*, R. W. WALDREN'S ch. h. *Metairie*, HUNTER & TRAVERS' blk. f. *Nemesis*, DENISON & CRAWFORD'S br. c. *Narragansett*, L. B. HOLLAND'S b. g. *Corsican*, J. J. O'FALLON'S br. f. *Alta Vela* and his b. f. *Banshee*, and W. COTTRILL'S ch. c. *Cottrill*. In the pools sold the preceding evening *Nemesis* was the favorite, selling for more than *Cottrill* or *Narragansett*, who stood best in estimation. On the track, however, just before the race, *Narragansett* took her position as favorite, her stable piling the money on to a large amount, bringing $305; *Nemesis*, $300; *Cottrill*, $225; *Lancaster*, $110; *Alta Vela* and *The Banshee*, $165; and *Jubal*, *Metairie* and *Corsican* $90. After repeated false starts the flag dropped, *Cottrill* getting away first, with *Lancaster*, *Metairie* and *Alta Vela* next, and the others well up. Passing the string the first time *Alta Vela* was leading, with *Cottrill* and *Lancaster* locked together, and *Narragansett* fourth. As they went around the turn *Narragansett* shot to the front, and took up the running with *Metairie* two lengths behind, and *Lancaster* third. *Cottrill* and *Nemesis* brought up the rear as they went along the backstretch, hopelessly out of the race, which was now evidently confined to *Narragansett*, *Metairie*, *Lancaster* and *Alta Vela*, the former holding a commanding lead of two lengths before *Metairie*, with *Lancaster* in next succession. At the half-mile pole *Narragansett* led two lengths, *Metairie* a length before *Lancaster*, who was as far before *Corsican* and *Alta Vela*. There was no change as the horses turned the homestretch, *Narragansett* clearly having the race in hand. Half way up the stretch, *Corsican* and *Alta Vela* came with a rush, and passing *Lancaster* and *Metairie* opposite the end of the grand stand, made a vigorous effort to reach *Narragansett*, but the latter won with ears pricked and full of running, by two lengths. *Corsican* was second, *Alta Vela* third, *Metairie* fourth, *Lancaster* fifth, and *Nemesis* and *Cottrill* walked in absolutely last. Time—2:10; the fastest time ever made at the distance in America.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes, all ages, one and a quarter miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, $750 added.

Denison & Crawford's br. c. Narragansett, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington	1
C. C. Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign	2
J. J. O'Fallon's br. f. Alta Vela, 3 years, by Vandal, dam imp. Filigree, by Stockwell	3
J. J. O'Fallon's b. f., The Banshee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Balloon, by Yorkshire	0
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Cottrill, 3 years, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G	0
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe	0
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona, by Voucher	0
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgeford	0
Hunter & Travers' bl. f. Nemesis, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington	0

SUMMARY SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes for all ages, one and a quarter miles, $50 entrance, play or pay with $750 added.

Denison & Crawford's br. c. Narragansett, by Eclipse, dam Nellie Dixon, 3 years	1
C. C. Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years	2
J. J. O'Fallon's br. f. Alta Vela, 3 years	3
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster, 6 years	0
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 5 years	0
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years	0
Hunter & Travers' bl. f. Nemesis, 4 years	0
J. J. O'Fallon's b. f. The Banshee, 4 years	0
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Cottrill, 3 years	0

Time—2:10.

THE FLASH STAKES.

A race for two-year olds, half mile, $50 entrance, with $500 added; had twenty entries, of which ten started.

Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD ran their b. f. by *Censor*, dam *Pasta*, and ch. f. by *Censor*, dam *L'Anglaise*. HUNTER & TRAVERS ran ch. f. *Intrigue*; D. MCDANIELS' br. c. by *Doneraile*, dam *Canary Bird*; A. BELMONT'S ch. f. *Nellie*; JAS. F. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless*; J. MCCONNELL'S b. c. *Chillicothe*; THOMPSON'S br. f. *Lady Petry*; H. P. MCGRATH'S br. c. *Harbinger* and J. J. O'FALLON'S ch. f. by *Glendower*, dam *Prunella*. *Chillicothe* and *Lady Petry*, in the same stable, were backed against the field in some cases—in one they sold for $1,000; DENISON & CRAWFORD'S pair, $425; *Nellie James*, $255; *Remorseless*, $275; O'FALLON'S, $280, and the field $400.

The start was delayed a long time, repeated failures occurring. At last the flag fell, and *Nellie James*, with the *Doneraile* colt and *Remorseless*, jumped off in front, *Chillicothe*, O'FALLON'S and DENISON & CRAWFORD'S pair getting off last. The race lay entirely between *Nellie James* and *Remorseless*, who got the best of the start, the latter, after a splendid struggle all the way up the homestretch, winning by a short neck. Time—49¾ seconds.

SUMMARY—THIRD RACE.

The Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, $500 added; half a mile.

F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by Eclipse	1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James	2
E. Thompson's br. f. Lady Petry	3

Seven others ran, but were not placed.

Time—49¾ seconds.

The betting to-night on the Saratoga Cup, the great race of the meeting, is very heavy. The probable starters are *Bayonet*, *Vauxhall*, *Nemesis*, *Local*, *Nellie McDonald*, *Sleety*, and *Plantagenet*. *Bayonet* is the favorite, selling for $1,000; *Vauxhall*, $660; *Nemesis*, $290; *Nellie McDonald*, $180; *Plantagenet*, $170; *Local*, $80, and *Sleety*, $50.

Some rain has fallen to-night, but it is now fair, and promises to be a good day.

The Buffalo Races.

Patrons of the turf evince an unusual degree of interest in the coming races which open at Buffalo on the 10th inst., from the fact that the collection of stables, either already there or announced to be present from this State, the West and the Southwest, gives promise of rare sport and spirited competition for the premiums, amounting to $25,000 in all. The Metairie Club of New-Orleans, the Laclede of St. Louis, the Woodland of Louisville, the Buckeye of Cincinnati, and the Jerome of New-York, will all be worthily represented both by contestants and backers. To accommodate visitors from this city and the East, the Erie Railway Company will issue round-trip tickets from New-York to Buffalo and return for $15, and to Niagara Falls and return for but $1 more. Excursion tickets will be valid for passage westward from the 8th to the 13th inst., and for return any time prior to the 15th, both inclusive.

The Brighton Races—Second Day.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Nursery Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, for two-year-olds, was won by *Recorder*, beating br. c. *Hush Money*, second, and ch. c. *Valentine*, third. The betting at the start was four to one against *Recorder*, ten to one against *Hush Money* and *Valentine*. Fifteen started.

The Brighton Cup, value 400 sovereigns, added to sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, was won by b. c. *Restitution*, with c. f. *Morna*, second, and bl. g. *Blueskin*, third. The betting was four to one against the winner, three to one against *Morna*, and seven to one against *Blueskin*. Six started.

Citizens' Association in Brooklyn—Preliminary Meeting—Rings and Corruptions to be Broken Up.

An important meeting of leading citizens was held in the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, with a view to the formation of a Citizens' Association. The chair was occupied by Ex-Judge MORSE, and Mr. E. CLEAVE was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

The meeting was called by circular, and invited those to whom it was addressed to come together and consult upon some measures by which the present corrupt status of municipal affairs might be checked, and to take such action as might be deemed best to accomplish that purpose.

Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. John E. Cammeyer, John J. Studwell, Geo. I. Bennett, M. D., James M. Seabury, Stephen Crowell, Ex-Alderman Markey, Wm. E. Sprague, and about twenty others.

From the discussion that took place, the common sentiment of the meeting appeared to resolve itself into this, that the Citizens' Association, when formed, should not take any active part in the coming political campaign, but that it should labor through its members, and by timely appeals to the voters generally, without regard to party, to support the best men—the best men always being those known to be opposed to extravagance in the conduct of our City and County Government. They should discard party politics entirely, and operate with a view to breaking up the corrupt rings in this city and of wiping out iniquitous laws pertaining to Brooklyn and Kings County.

With this sentiment as a basis of action, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization and report the same at a meeting to be held one week hence:

Ex-Judge MORSE, GEO. I. BENNETT, M. D., JAS. SHARKEY and E. CLEAVE.

The meeting then adjourned.

More Revenue Frauds—Important Arrests by United States Detectives.

Major H. C. WHITLEY, Chief of the Detective Service of the Treasury Department, some days since became aware that most extensive frauds were being perpetrated upon the Government by certain persons in this City, engaged in gathering up large quantities of revenue stamps which had been used, cleansing them and reselling them. These cleansed stamps were of such excellent appearance that they were unhesitatingly bought as new, and the operators were doing a business that was as profitable as it appeared safe. But Major WHITLEY finally succeeded in getting at the source of the evil, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of Detective FARLEY, of the Central Police, arrested the following parties: John McCartney, Patrick Carroll, Samuel H. Harrison, Thomas Byrnes, Frederick Holtz, James Wood and George C. Haggerty. Upon the person of each of these was found a large quantity of the cancelled stamps which they had collected for cleansing, and on some were found the simple chemicals used for the purpose. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner.

Extensive Burglary.

During Saturday night burglars broke into the premises of HARTLEY & SEIDBEATER, plumbers, in the basement of the house corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, and fastening the door behind them, proceeded to cut their way through the floor into the premises of WILBER & HASTINGS, stationers on the first floor, which they robbed of periodicals and other light articles valued at $600. They escaped unobserved with their booty.

Extensive Fire in Thompson-street.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the second floor of Nos. 40 and 42 Thompson-street, occupied as a piano manufactory by SAMUEL M. AMBER & Co., doing a damage of $4,500 to stock, which was fully covered by insurance. The building, which is owned by LORILLARD & Co., was damaged $1,000, and is supposed to be insured.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The remains of an unknown man, aged 43, five feet eight inches in height, with brown hair and dressed in black sack-coat and pantaloons, brown vest, white shirt, &c., were discovered yesterday in the East River, near Thirty-fourth-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified of the fact, and ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where he subsequently held an inquest. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

The rumor which was current yesterday that the drivers on the Second-avenue Railroad contemplated a strike to-day, because of being compelled to pay car fare in going to and returning from their work, turns out to be unfounded.

A shark over ten feet long, weighing over 1,000 pounds, was caught off the Battery yesterday.

Brooklyn.

The tardiness of the new Board of Fire Commissioners is causing much uneasiness on the part of residents. The Fire Department is not yet organized for effective operation. It is stated, by men whose words are entitled to confidence, that the Commissioners do not intend to proceed with the thorough organization of the Department until after the election in November, desiring to avoid any difficulty having a tendency to weaken the Democratic cause. Meantime, public confidence in the new Commission is waning every day. The city is practically without a Fire Department.

JAMES GALLAGHER and JOHN HARBISON, occupants of a tenement-house in Navy-street, near Park-avenue, got into a dispute yesterday afternoon as to their relative rights to a certain room in the establishment, when HARBISON sought to settle the matter by stabbing GALLAGHER over the right eye, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer SKELTON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, took HARBISON to the Station-house, where he was locked up to await the result of GALLAGHER's injury.

The candidates for Mayor for the next term, named so far, are Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER, the present Alderman from the Nineteenth Ward, on the Republican side, and Hon. DEMAS BARNES, member of Congress, on the Democratic side.

PATRICK and PETER WARD, and three others whose names have not transpired, are charged with having at a late hour entered the premises occupied by PATRICK BURKE, butcher, No. 221 Gold-street, on Tuesday night, and so beaten him that his life is despaired of. Coroner WHITEHILL held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday from which it appears that the parties are relatives and that the alleged felonious assault was the result of a family quarrel.

New-Jersey.

DANIEL DEVINE, the tender of the Newark and New-York Railroad bridge over the Passaic, was struck last night by the [illegible] train from New-York, and it is thought fatally injured. He was returning to his post from having adjusted the draw so that the train might pass over it, when he was overtaken by it. He was taken to his home and medical attendance procured.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94½.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 72f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 4—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Cotton closed quiet and steady last night, 154f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Cotton opens at 154½f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—4:30 P. M.

Consols, 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 83⅛. Eries, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½. Stocks dull.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 4—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a shade firmer.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Linseed Oil, £31 per ton. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Petroleum, 51¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Bourse tranquil; Rentes, 72f. 70c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Aug. 4—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady for stock on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7; Fancy New, $7@$8 50; Old, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT active and advanced 5c.; No. 3 Red, $1 15; No. 2 White, $1 25; Prime to Low Choice Red, in sacks, $1 20@$1 35; Choice and fully Choice, $1 40@$1 45; Choice and Fancy White, $1 50@$1 60. CORN dull and declined 3c.@5c.; Mixed, in bulk, 70c.; Common Yellow, 72c.; Common White, 75c.; Mixed, in sacks, 83c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c.; Prime to Fancy White, 85c.@90c. OATS declining; New, in bulk, 41½c.@43c.; New, in sacks, 49c.@53c. for Mixed, and 54c.@56c. for White; Old, 58c.@65c. RYE declining; sales at 80c.@85c. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 07. PORK quiet at $34 50. Dry-salted MEATS loose; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 15¾c.; packed Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18½c.@19c. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6 50 for Inferior to Choice. Live HOGS, $8@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet, firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm for No. 1; sales at $1 40@$1 41; No. 2, $1 37@$1 38½; sales of No. 2 in the afternoon at $1 34½@$1 34¾, seller August. CORN quiet; sales of No. 2 at 87c.@88½c.; in the afternoon sales at 89½c., seller last half of August. OATS advancing; sales at 56c.@58c.; in the afternoon firm at 50½c. bid, 51c. asked, seller August. RYE active at a decline on No. 2; buyer's option, 92c. BARLEY firm and active; No. 2 nominally $1 30; seller first half of September, $1 25. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 04 in wood, $1 04½ in iron-bound casks. PROVISIONS firm. Sales of HAMS at 17½c. LARD, 18¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¾c.; sales, 40,000 lbs. loose. CATTLE quiet and steady at $4@$4 75 for Cows, $6 37@$7 for good shipping. Live Hogs active at $8 25@$8 50 for common; $8 90@$9 25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 58; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 52. CORN quiet at $1 05 for No. 2 kiln-dried. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—53,800 bushels Wheat, 379,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,400 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,119,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to New-York, 13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. No. 2 City Spring at $6 75. WHEAT dull and easier; sales 38,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, part on private terms, part $1 42½; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 41. CORN dull; sales, car lots, at 95c.@96c. OATS dull and lower; sales 11,000 bushels Western at 65c. RYE nominally $1 20 for Western. BARLEY and SEEDS are entirely nominal. PORK firm at $34. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES firm; sales 50 bbls. at $1 08.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Small sales; Middling Uplands, 33½c.@33¾c.; Middling Gulf, 34¼c.@34½c. BARK dull; No. 1 Quercitron at $40. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Ohio do., $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Old Red, $1 50@$1 53; New do., $1 55@$1 60. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 25. CORN unsettled and lower; Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. OATS drooping; Western, 74c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 65c.@71c. COFFEE—None in first hands. SUGAR dull, at 11⅜c.@11¾c. for Refining, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Grocery grades Cuba. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31¼c. WHISKY scarce; held at 25c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 33½c. FLOUR dull; stock scarce; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firm for Good to Prime at $1 55@$1 65; low grades neglected. CORN dull; White, $1 02@$1 05; Yellow, $1 08@$1 10. OATS firm at 62c.@65c. RYE—New, $1 20. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD firm at 19¼c.@20c. WHISKY very quiet at $1 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON firm; sales 250 bales. GOLD, 135¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149½; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 37; Treble Extra, $6 62. CORN—White, $1 10. OATS, 70c. HAY scarce; Prime, $29@$31. PORK, $35 25. BACON, 16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c. for Sides, with a retail trade only. LARD, 20c.@21c. for Tierce, and 22c.@23c. for Keg. SUGAR—Common, 11¼c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES, 63c. for prime fermenting. WHISKY, $1 17. COFFEE—Fair, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand. WHEAT in good demand; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm at 90c. OATS, 45c.@50c. for New. RYE dull at 90c.@93c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 08. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS—14c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Sides. BACON—15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¾c.@19c. for Sides. HAMS, 24c. LARD, 19¼c. EXCHANGE dull.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active and better; Amber, $1 46 for New; $1 48 for Old; No. 1 Red, $1 46½; No. 2, $1 42. CORN quiet and better; No. 1, 93c.; No. 2, 90c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull, with none offering. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 42 for No. 1; $1 37½ for No. 2. OATS dull and nominally 64c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE unchanged. BARLEY nominally unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—A No. 1, $6 50@$6 75. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; Clear Ribs, 19c. HAMS, 22½c.@23¼c. LARD, 19¼c.@19¾c. Mess PORK, $33 50. WHISKY—Two-year-old copper, $2 75. TOBACCO firm; sales 105 hhds. at $6 20@$19. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN, in bulk, 85c. OATS, in bulk, 55c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, $1 15.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 27 bales; exports, 94 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT, $1@$1 20. CORN, 97½c.@$1. OATS, 65c. for New; 75c. for Old. BACON, 18c.@19c. PORK, $35@$35 50. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c., Sides, 18¾c.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Low grades firm at $5@$5 50; choice to fancy White active at $8@$9. WHEAT—New nominal. CORN—No. 1 Yellow dull at 98c. OATS, 65c. for No. 1 State, old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR, $5 87½; sales of Oregon Extra at $5 25@$5 87½. Choice WHEAT firm at $1 75. LEGAL TENDERS, 74.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON firmer with nothing doing; sales, 12 bales; receipts, 16 bales; Middlings, 31¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

TURPENTINE—Spirits weak at 38½c.; Crude unchanged. RESIN dull. TAR, $2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON dull, with no sales; Middlings nominally 31½c.@32c.; exports coastwise, 162 bales.

MOBILE, ALA., Wednesday, Aug 4.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 8 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Receipts, 34 bales; exports, 188 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31¼; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 135¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4—6 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Hazy	76
Halifax	N	Clear	70
Boston	N. W.	Clear	79
New-York	S. W.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	75
Wilmington	N. W.	Cloudy	74
Washington	N. W.	Hazy	74
[illegible]	N. E.	Clear	78
[illegible]	N. E.	Cloudy	80
[illegible]	S.	Clear	68
[illegible]	S. W.	Raining	68
[illegible]	—	Cloudy	72
Chicago	—	Hazy	74
Louisville	E.	Clear	73
Mobile	—	Clear	87
New-Orleans	—	Clear	87
Key West	S.	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	80
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Charleston	N.	Clear	83

[Advertisement.]

"The cry is still they come," says KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway. People come from all quarters to this famous bazaar to supply themselves with hats, the equal of which are not to be had of any other dealer for money or marbles. The number of hats sold at this establishment is something marvelous, but not to be wondered at when the excellence of the fabrics is considered.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cimbria	July 24	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Liberia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	New-York	Antwerp.
City of Washington	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 7	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Aug. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 4—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*.—H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mathews, J. Oulonne, J. C. Graham, D. F. Sullivan, A. J. Ingersoll, Henry Morrison, W. J. Peckham, W. H. Judah, F. Jenkin, L. Clark, G. F. Varley, Captain Sir James Anderson, Thos. Pray, Jr., Dr. F. F. Harriot, Thos. Carey, A. Grassie King, Edward King, Chas. D. Fox, Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, Miss L. Quentell and maid, the Masters Quentell, (2,) the Misses Quentell, (2,) Mrs. A. Bagnie, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Warner, child and servant, Miss Crosby, N. J. Nathan, P. Maloney, Mrs. Thomson, Thos. C. Field, F. Murfitt, James Leahy, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gilmore and child, J. W. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Channing.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool*.—Hon. D. F. Tieman, Mrs. D. F. Tieman, Miss Annie Tieman, Miss Martha Tieman, Dr. L. D. Buckley, Deelphy Carlin, E. W. Wetmore, Mrs. Chas. Andrews, Geo. F. Lewis, J. K. Benjaman, Eusebio Figuena, Secretary of State, Costa Rica, M. Mac Martin, C. H. McCellan, Mrs. Wylde, infant, nurse, and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*.—J. J. Deppermann, Maria Krakowiczer, H. Reese and wife, S. H. Chapin, Carl Meinke, F. von Bernuth, 3 children and servant, Carl Sack, Lieutenant L. Jacobi, Max Raup, Wm. Demuth, E. Benvist, S. Cooper and wife, Mrs. Wood and infant, H. Grant and wife, A. Oppenheimer, J. Kahn, L. Amson, J. Holzinger, A. Gaffrey, A. Moss, G. Kaufmann, S. Herring, Miss Meyer, J. Rosenthal, M. Cohn, F. Cloud, J. Van Door, G. Descalin and wife, T. Kullmer, Marie Mussell, Bertha Roth, G. Rugg, Louise Fischer, Margarethe Carrol, J. McCarthy, S. Winston, Isaac Wolf, F. Himmelreich and wife, J. Fay, C. Ruppert and wife, Wm. Knorrn, wife, and 2 children, Rev. Rauschenbusch, wife and 3 children, Emil Thomsen, H. Sakoeski, John Kerber and wife, Jacob Volkmann, John Armbruster, B. Staubach, T. Hutte, G. Hoelblin, Julie Peters and son, Wm. H. Hasse, C. Willich, H. Evert and wife, Emilie Hall, T. Taumann and son, Emma Wolf, Phil. Klenk, Martin Reuss, Abram Reuss, Marie Koerber and son, John Muller, Carl Sperber, Oscar Krigar, Carl Petzoldt, S. Schiffer and daughter, Sophie Glaser, Fanny Glaser, H. Voss, J. Staubach, R. Maack, Geo. Albrecht, G. Gessner, Marg. Zorn, G. Breuter, Elise Buske, Henriette Bienstock, Rud. A. Hahn, Carl Heydt, Jacob Platz, P. Kullmar and wife, Moritz Bernick, Emilie Ehlers, Emil Kieckers.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mrs. A. S. Seymour and daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Romaine, Mrs. Gordon and child, Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss Huste, Miss Robinson, Mr. C. Merriman, R. Merriman, H. House, E. Lehard.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets...... 7 11 | Moon rises. 2 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 42 | Gov. Island. 6 31 | Hell Gate.. 7 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Minnesota, (Br.,) Liverpool, Williams & Guion; China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, C. G. Franklyn.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Ocean Home, Brant, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Lizzie, (Br.,) Stephens, Halifax, J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Schrs. Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wentwarth, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Equator, (Br.,) Penyer, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; O. Blanchard, (Br.,) Le Dain, Pashtiac, C. L. Wright & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bertroh, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Republic, (N. G.,) Fortmann, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Spirito, (Aust.,) Raicich, Marseilles 69 ds., and Gibraltar 50 ds., with mdse. to T. Vieter & Achelis. Had light winds almost the whole passage.

Bark Savannah, (of Philadelphia,) Schafe, Anguilla 23 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master.

Bark Prindesse, Alexandria, Verdon, of and from St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., and 5 passengers to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Jensen, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and calms.

Bark Union, Nickleson, Pensacola 27 ds., with lumber to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—vessel to E. R. Secomb. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Guurtje en Maria, (Dutch,) Flensh, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with westerly winds and calms.

Bark Nyborg, (Dan.,) Lange, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Wyman, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to P. J. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, D. C., for Hyde Park.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, Ellwood, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Decora, Ingles, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah, Cram, Eastport, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Cole, Wright, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. William Sage, Cahill, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Strop, Crofford, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Freddie L. Porter, Smith, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Steward, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dean, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Taunton.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesboro, New-London.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. John Crawford, Willard, Norwich.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glencove.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Restless, Fish, Nantucket.

Schr. Hyranger, Pettis, Providence.

Schr. John Fitch, Smith, Nantucket.

Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Branch, Mann, Norwalk.

Schr. F. S. Parker, Little, Glencove.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Diadem, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Cloud, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Hart, Northport.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. David Nelson, [illegible], Port Chester.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, [illegible], Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sophia, [illegible].

Schr. Little [illegible], [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Northport.

Schr. [illegible], Northport.

Schr. Henry, Morse, Southport.

Schr. [illegible], Rogers, Nantucket.

Schr. Anthony Kelley, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], Phillips, Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. [illegible], for New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Fox, Albany, for Hartford.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Leo, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; ship John Bright, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. barks Dunmore, from Singapore; Express, from Rotterdam; Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Alberti, from Rondout; schr. Alpine, from Bonaire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Saragossa, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 3, A. M.—Arr. schr. Revenue, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Samos, Wm. P. Cox, Kate E. Rich, and yacht Idler.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Thomas N. Stone, Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; Joseph, Belfast for Eddyville; Seneca, Colint Port for New-York; Seraph, Hyannis for do.; Dwight Davidson, Provincetown for Philadelphia; A. Heaton, Boston for do.; Alida, Rondout for Salem; Chloe, Portland for Bridgeport.

Passed by, schr. Lizzie, New-York for Boston.

3d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Weaver, Calvin S. Edwards, Trade Wind, West Wind, Helen Mar, J. A. Stevens, E. C. Irwin, Boston for Philadelphia; M. E. Rockhill, Salisbury for do.; Ruth S. Hodgdon and Richmond, Rockland for New-York; Pacific, do. for Norwich; J. G. Huntington, Albany for Boston; Julia E. Pratt, Philadelphia for do.; S. A. Boice, Boston for Richmond; Mary Louisa, Bath for New-Haven; Francis Coffin, Elizabethport for Salem; R. H. Becker, New-York for St. John, N. F.; Harriet Baker, Portland for New-York; G. A. Hayden, Bangor for Hartford.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 4.—Sld. steamer Rapidan, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Arr. ship Edward, from Hong Kong.

The steamship Constitution arrived to-day from Panama.

The United States steamer Pensacola sailed to-day for Victoria, Van Couvers Island.

Cld. Blackhawk, for New-York; bark Martha Jackson, for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks wheat; Golden Home, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu; Halton Castle, for Iquique.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Willcomb, from Manila March 13, with hemp, sugar, &c., to F. Baker, before reported at anchor on the Bar, arrived up yesterday, A. M., and reports passed Anjier April 21; the Cape of Good Hope June 5, and crossed the equator July 7, in lon. 38 30.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 4.—The schr. Addie Murchie, for New-York for Alexandria in ballast, off Smith's Island on the night of the 31st, parted her wheel ropes, and before a new set could be rove she struck on the beach. The wreckers have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Guurtje Marie—Hol. bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, July 28, lat. 41, lon. 65.

Armstrong—Br. ship, from England for Bangor, Me., July 21, lat. 43, lon. 67 13.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 4, at 6 A. M.—Arr. steamship City of Mexico, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—The steamship France, Captain Grace, from New-York July 24, arrived here to-day.

BREST, Aug. 4.—The steamship St. Laurent, of the General Transatlantic Line, which sailed from New-York July 24, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 4.—The steamship City of London, of the Inman Line, which sailed from this port on Saturday, July 24, arrived at this port at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship France, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, ESQ., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions*.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not *simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,
Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.
(Signed) A. E. CHURCH,
Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness.

* * * * * * *

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
DAVID HOADLEY,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

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